

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
**MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES**  
**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**

PROGRAM YEAR: 2001/2002

REPORT #: PAP 01-46

NAME: RAGNAR BRUASET

D. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.

Attached a copy A Assessment Report on the year 2001 Engine Leach/Geologic survey of the Golden Runner Project by R. U. Bruaset

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area

Information on this form is confidential for one year and is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Name R. U. Bruaset Reference Number 90

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Golden Runner MINFILE No. If applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Location of Project Area NTS 92E/10 Lat. 52°34'0" Long. 120°40'30"  
 Description of Location and Access Andrew lake area, Kamloops M.P.

Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program Regulation 13, page 6)

NA

Main Commodities Searched For Cu - Au (alkaline porphyry)  
Au epithermal

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area About 3/4 km EAST OF THE project area, near Power lake, occurs a significant stock work only deposit found only a major in 1979

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 12 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 12 km<sup>2</sup>
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) Enhanced Engine Leach: 306 samples at 150 m interval on ~300m spaced lines, 2 rock samples.
4. Geophysical (type and line km) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Physical Work (type and amount) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program THIS project would not have been done without the P.A. Program.

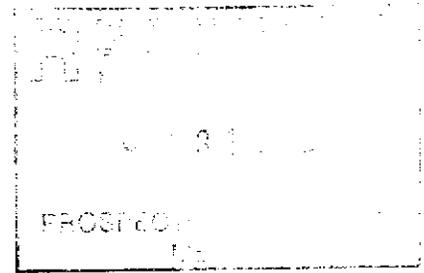
This type of project is extremely analytical cost sensitive. However, in my opinion it is the cheapest and most cost effective survey that can be done considering the large sample spacing and the fact that results - meaningful results - frequently are obtained for about 40 elements.

disturbed survey has wide applicability in the interior of BC where large areas of separable ground are either drift covered or covered by Tertiary volcanics.

In the case of Target A (the IPB anomaly) we have a variety of data including IP & multi-element soil geochem. Unquestionably the target indicated by the EL makes more sense - hyper than any indicated by the IP and other geochem - even on a combined basis. In fact if one had some geology that one could be using to define a system, doing EL & followed by drilling would be the most effective - cost effective method of evaluating such an area. Indeed there are people who strongly believe in the method of EL and who nickname it "chemical IP". They are saying the method is superior to IP and will be the first to agree. Ref

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE YEAR 2001



ENZYME LEACH AND GEOLOGICAL

SURVEYS OF THE GOLDEN RUNNER PROJECT

G.R. 3, 4, 7, 8, RABBIT # 1, #2, #3, #5, 41, 43 M.Cs,

IN THE ANDREW LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

LAT. AND LONG. 50° 34' 00'', 120° 40' 30''

NTS 92I/10E

OWNERS: R.U. BRUASET, D.L. COOKE

OPERATOR: R.U. BRUASET

REPORT BY: R.U. BRUASET, BSc

JANUARY 30, 2002

WORK CARRIED OUT: JULY 13-SEPT. 15, 2001

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### APPENDIX A:

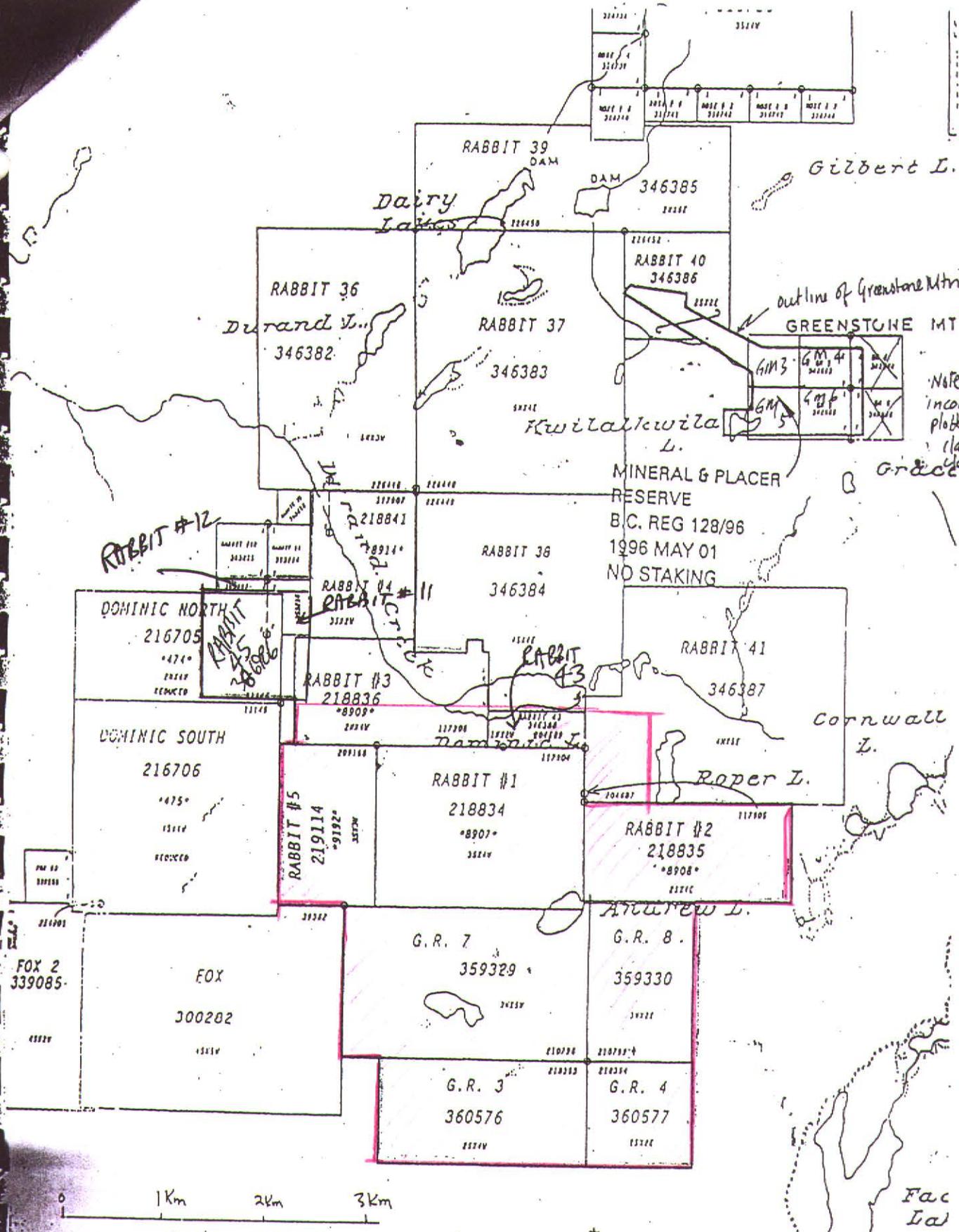
Plate 14.	Contoured data :chlorine	"
Plate 15.	" bromine	"
Plate 16.	" iodine	"
Plate 17.	" vanadium	"
Plate 18.	" arsenic	"
Plate 19.	" selenium	"
Plate 20.	" molybdenum	"
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Plate 23.	" rhenium	"
Plate 24.	" gold	"
Plate 25.	" mercury	"
Plate 26.	" thorium	"
Plate 27.	" uranium	"
Plate 28.	" cobalt	"
Plate 29.	" nickel	"
Plate 30.	" copper	"
Plate 31.	" zinc	"
Plate 32.	" lead	"
Plate 33.	" gallium	"
Plate 34.	" germanium	"
Plate 35.	" silver	"
Plate 36.	" cadmium	"
Plate 37.	" indium	"
Plate 38.	" tin	"
Plate 39.	" thallium	"
Plate 40.	" bismuth	"
Plate 41.	" titanium	"

Plate 42.	“	chromium	“
Plate 43.	“	yttrium	“
Plate 44.	“	zirconium	“
Plate 45.	“	niobium	“
Plate 46.	“	hafnium	“
Plate 47.	“	tantalum	“
Plate 48.	“	lanthanum	“
Plate 49.	“	cerium	“
Plate 50.	“	praseodymium	“
Plate 51.	“	neodymium	“
Plate 52.	“	samarium	“
Plate 53.	“	europium	“
Plate 54.	“	gadolinium	“
Plate 55.	“	terbium	“
Plate 56.	“	dysprosium	“
Plate 57.	“	holmium	“
Plate 58.	“	erbium	“
Plate 59.	“	thulium	“
Plate 60.	“	ytterbium	“
Plate 61.	“	lutetium	“
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ENHANCED ENZYME LEACH DATA SHEETS Lab. Rpt 22673.RPT.XLS  
ECO-TECH LABORATORIES ICP Cert. 2001-246

Goldenrunner A.R.11



N&P: GM 3-6  
 incorrectly  
 plotted on Govt.  
 claim map. These  
 claims are as  
 shown on this  
 revision.  
 GRACE RUB

RABBIT #12

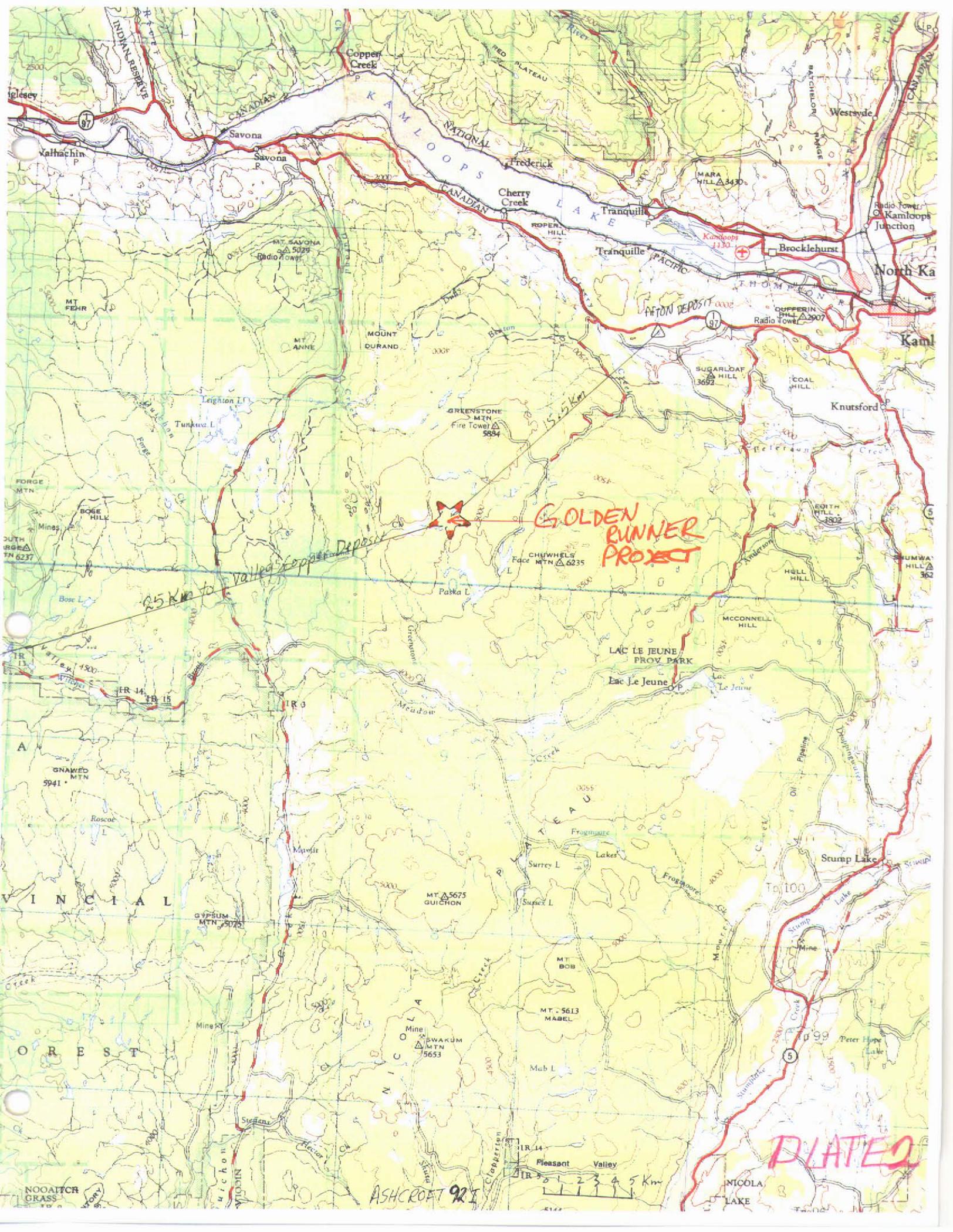
RABBIT #5  
 219114  
 \*9192\*

GOLDEN RUNNER  
 2001-1 GROUP  
 (TOTAL 82 units)

RABBIT PROPERTY  
 CLAIM MAP  
 PLATE 2  
 921/0E

 Project area

PLATE 1

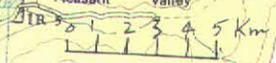


GOLDEN  
RUNNER  
PROJECT

DILATED

ASHCROFT 92 I

0.5 KM to  
Valley Copper Deposit



## INTRODUCTION

The Golden Runner Project of 2001 was an integrated geological and geochemical program targeting alkaline porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal gold. It involved 1:5000 scale mapping and Enhanced Enzyme Leach (EEL) sampling. The results of this geochemical survey are highly encouraging, with three oxidation halo anomalies indicated (Plate 6). The presence of anomalous magnetite and a monzodiorite dyke suggests the presence of an alkaline porphyry environment in the principal target. This EEL survey has dramatically enhanced the attractiveness of this property.

The project-area is 12 square km and centered on Andrew Lake which is located about 25 km WSW of downtown Kamloops in south-central B. C.

The local physiographic division is the Thompson Plateau (Physiographic Map of the Canadian Cordillera, GSC map 1701 A).

The Eastern volcanic facies (EVF) of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group underlie most of the project area (Monger, McMillan, 1989). The EVF of the Nicola Group, and its correlative in the Takla Group to the north, comprise the main alkaline porphyry belt of B.C. That belt includes the following mineralized districts: Copper Mountain, the Aspen Grove area, Iron Mask-Durand stock district, in which the current project is located, Mount Polley-Quesnel River and Mount Milligan. The most authoritative publication on alkaline porphyries of the northwestern Cordillera of North America is CIM Special Volume 46 edited by T.G. Schroeter.

A comprehensive compilation of geological, geochemical, geophysical and drilling information preceded the 2001 Golden Runner project. That compilation in early 2001 had indicated two drill targets in the current project area: one at 0.4 km by 2 km and the other at 0.8 km by 1.4 km. The first is known as Target A and the second as Golden Runner (Plate 6). The dimensions of these targets and the scarcity of exploration funds, made it highly desirable that these targets be precisely defined. It was considered that the most cost-effective method to achieve the desired target definition would be through selective extraction Enhanced Enzyme Leach (EEL). The author had previously carried out successful Enzyme Leach surveys. The order-of-magnitude lower detection limits for many of the elements are definitely worth the extra cost as is the availability of patterns for gold.

The subject survey was carried out on claims variously owned by R.U. Bruaset and David L. Cooke.

## PROPERTY, TOPOGRAPHY, ACCESS AND GLACIAL DIRECTION

The property is situated on the interior plateau. The terrain is gently rolling and forested with lodgepole pine, spruce and balsam fir. Local relief is about 170 m. Elevations range from 1539 m at Dominic Lake in the north to 1662m about 1 km south of that lake; to 1493m in the south-end of the grid. There are numerous areas of low wet ground within the grid area and a total of three small lakes (Plate 3).

Substantial portions of the project area were clear-cut during the mid-1980s and early 1990s. Plate 3 provides some indications of the locations of clear-cuts.

The project area is typically snow-covered from November to the end of April. No detailed information is available on seasonal temperatures. Snow depths rarely exceed 1 meter.

Access to the project area from the Lac Le Jeune interchange on the Coqihalla Highway is via Meadow Creek Road a distance of 8 km westward towards the village of Logan Lake. An all-weather gravel road known as Paska Lake Road and the Dominic Lake logging road, for a combined distance of 12 km, provides access to the south eastern grid area from Meadow Creek Road.

The general direction of glacial transport in the area is south to SSE based on information from drift ridges and striae published in GSC Memoir 249 and transportation of float boulders.

The following claims were surveyed:

Claim name	Owner	Tenure number
G.R. 3, 4	R. Bruaset	360576, 77
G.R. 7, 8	"	359329, 30
RABBIT # 1, #2, #3	R. Bruaset, D. Cooke	218834, 35, 36
RABBIT # 5	"	219114
RABBIT 41, 43	"	346387,

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The principal current regional geological reference is the 1: 250,000 scale Ashcroft sheet (G.S.C. Map 42-1989 by Monger, J.W.H. and McMillan, W.J.)

The region is underlain by the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Regionally, this facies is described as mafic, augite and hornblende porphyry bearing breccias and tuff and locally intercalated argillite.

The project area encompasses the southern extension of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly centred 1 km north of Dominic Lake (GSC Geophysics Paper 5217, Cherry Creek 92I/10). This anomaly is centered on the Durand stock a zoned diorite-monzonite intrusion indicated to be coeval with the Nicola Group volcanics. The granodiorite composition of the stock, as indicated by this regional map, is a reflection of the previous regional geological map, the 1947 Nicola sheet (GSC Map 886 A). The composition of the Durand stock has been firmly established through extensive feldspar etching and staining and petrographic work by the author, and others, in the early 1970s. J. Monger (pers. comm.) has told the author that he does not dispute the alkaline classification of this intrusion acknowledging a lack of modern GSC data from the area. Gold and copper are the principal valuable metals found to date in the Upper Triassic rocks of the area.

The Upper Triassic in the general Dominic Lake project area is intruded by Early Cretaceous granite and dioritic feldspar porphyry collectively referred to as the Roper Lake intrusives (RLI). Small outcrop areas of RLI are found in the project area. These are thought to represent cupulas and dykes related to a substantial calc-alkaline body occurring at shallow depth within the Project area. Gold and molybdenum are the principal commodity elements found to date in the Roper Lake intrusives.

Strong through-going northerly trending faults can be inferred from drilling, mapping and regional aeromagnetic trends. Similarly, east-west structural trends are indicated. Evidence of Tertiary magmatic activity along the E-W trends exists, and these offer potential for epithermal gold.

### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping at a scale of 1: 5000 was carried out (Plate 3). The current grid was used for ground control. In the northern 1/3 of the map-area extensive traversing was done using the underlying Noranda grid from 1990. The old grid provides 200 m spaced lines, some of which were chain sawn.

Intrusive rocks were classified by a ternary diagram from the IUGS Streckeisen classification ( GEOTIMES Oct. 1973). Volcanic rocks were classified according to Manual of Field Geology by Robert Compton, 1965.

Specimens were sawn and subjected to standard feldspar etching and staining involving hydrofluoric acid and sodium cobaltinitrite.

Outcrops are shown on a grid plan as well as fracture attitudes and bedding. Outcrops are extremely scarce in most of the map area. Frequently, the only bedrock found in an area is that occurring under an overturned root. However, the general overburden depth in the project area is probably rarely more than a few meters.

The main elements of the geology are as follows:

1. The area is mainly underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group.
2. In the "hill area" near 3+00N on L. 18+00W a 1m wide monzodiorite dyke containing minor disseminated chalcopyrite was found. This dyke is thought to be Nicola-age and if that is correct, a possible alkaline porphyry environment may be present in the subsurface in the area of the central low known as AREA A (Plate 15b). The small amounts of pyrite found in these rock do not explain the observed IP. Another interesting aspect of the geology of the hill area is the occurrence of disseminated magnetite in the volcanics. Mapping in the known alkaline porphyry environment of the Durand stock just north of Dominic Lake has shown the country rock of that intrusion to containing substantial magnetite only in close proximity to the intrusion. In fact, a few tens of meters away from the contact the volcanics are non-magnetic relative to the pencil magnet. In the "hill area" most of the volcanics are moderately magnetic suggesting these volcanics are probably capping comagmatic Upper Triassic intrusive occurring at shallow depth. Accordingly, the position of the principal central low in the current Enhanced Enzyme Leach survey is most interesting and encouraging.
3. On the eastern edge of the grid at 6+00S on L. 0+00W a lapilli tuff outcrop contains fragments of medium grained syenite indicating rocks typically associated with alkaline porphyry systems have erupted. This material is similar to Nicola volcanic breccia a short distance west of the Afton deposit. There, Cherry Creek monzonite, the host of the Afton deposit, form fragments in the breccia. Further, on the Golden Runner fine, well-bedded clastics outcrop about 0.7 km WSW of the syenitic lapilli-tuff forming what appears to be a distal volcanic facies.
4. Leucocratic intrusive with minor quartz eyes and low K-spar occur in the western grid area and extending intermittently for about 2.5 km. Compositions are diorite to quartz monzodiorite. This material is thought to be related to the E. Cretaceous Roper lake magmatic event. Some of the Roper Lake rocks have been found to contain substantial geochemical levels in gold, to 500 ppb, in the area north of Dominic Lake. Two samples of leucocratic intrusive were analyzed for gold and in all cases gold was found to maximum 25 ppb. In one particular case, near 25+50S on L. 15 W, a large angular mass of diorite cut by an impressive set of parallel quartz veins was found. The source of the material remains unknown. It would appear that this material had broken off a larger block in the course of post-logging reclamation. The strength of veining suggests further work should be done.
5. No case of what one would call spectacular base-metal mineralization has ever been uncovered in the grid area. It would appear, however, that disseminated chalcopyrite and structurally controlled copper mineralization are more prevalent in the general hill area than anywhere else in the grid.

## EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE 2001 GRID AREA

Various exploration companies have contributed to the knowledge of the grid commencing with Kennco in 1960. The B.C. Assessment Report file records important work by Dominic Lake Mining, Noranda and others.

The earliest operators targeted stockwork molybdenum, Cu-Mo and Cu-Au porphyries. The author was the first operator to target gold deposits and this began with systematic bark sampling using the methods recommended by Colin E. Dunn, geochemist with the Geological Survey of Canada. This led to the definition of the Golden Runner. The "head" and the "chest" areas of the 'runner' featured strong multi-element anomalies and unusually strong gold response, respectively. The 1993 Enzyme Leach orientation survey and the current systematic grid based Enhanced Enzyme Leach program have enhanced the various biogeochemical anomalies within the 'runner'. Following the completion of the 2001 Enhanced Enzyme Leach survey, one is less likely to continue to ignore these anomalies.

### ENZYME LEACH THEORY

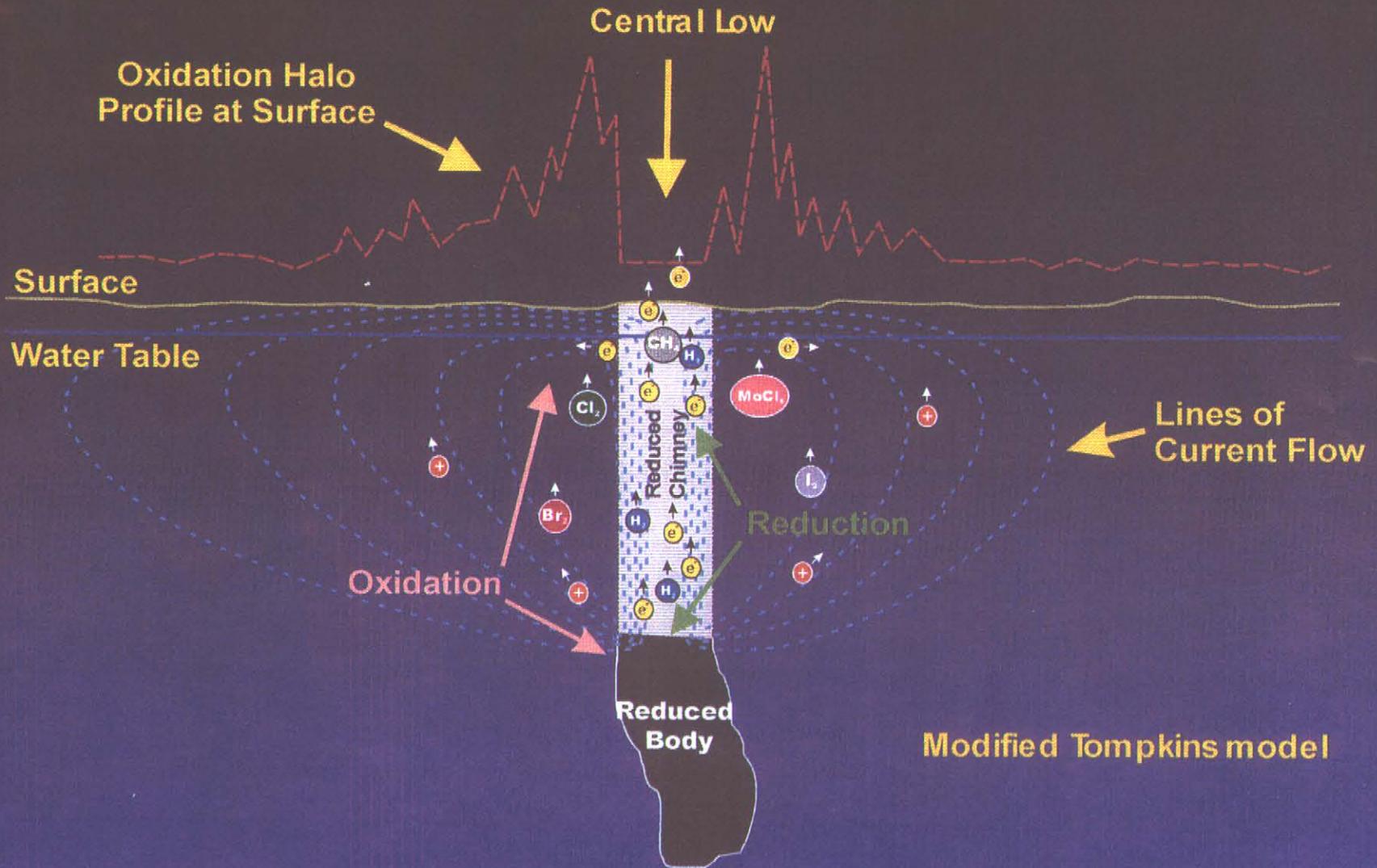
This section provides some basic information on the theories and nomenclature of Enzyme Leach. Dr. J. Robert Clark of Activation Laboratories Ltd. has provided a Manual describing concepts, and models for interpretation of Enzyme Leach data in mineral and petroleum exploration (34pp. of text). Information about the basic genetic model-the Tompkins Model-is found in Oil & Gas Journal, Sept. 24, 1990 p. 128. Additional information has come from notes from EL workshops given by Dr. Clark. Please refer to Plates 13 and 13b in the present report.

Comprehensive papers describing Enzyme Leach surveys are not plentiful. An excellent paper co-authored by a highly respected geochemist is Dunn, et al, 1998. This most compelling work details the Enzyme Leach response of the Bromhead oil pool situated at a depth of 2850 in southeastern Saskatchewan. This paper is pertinent to metals environments because identical patterns occur in both environments.

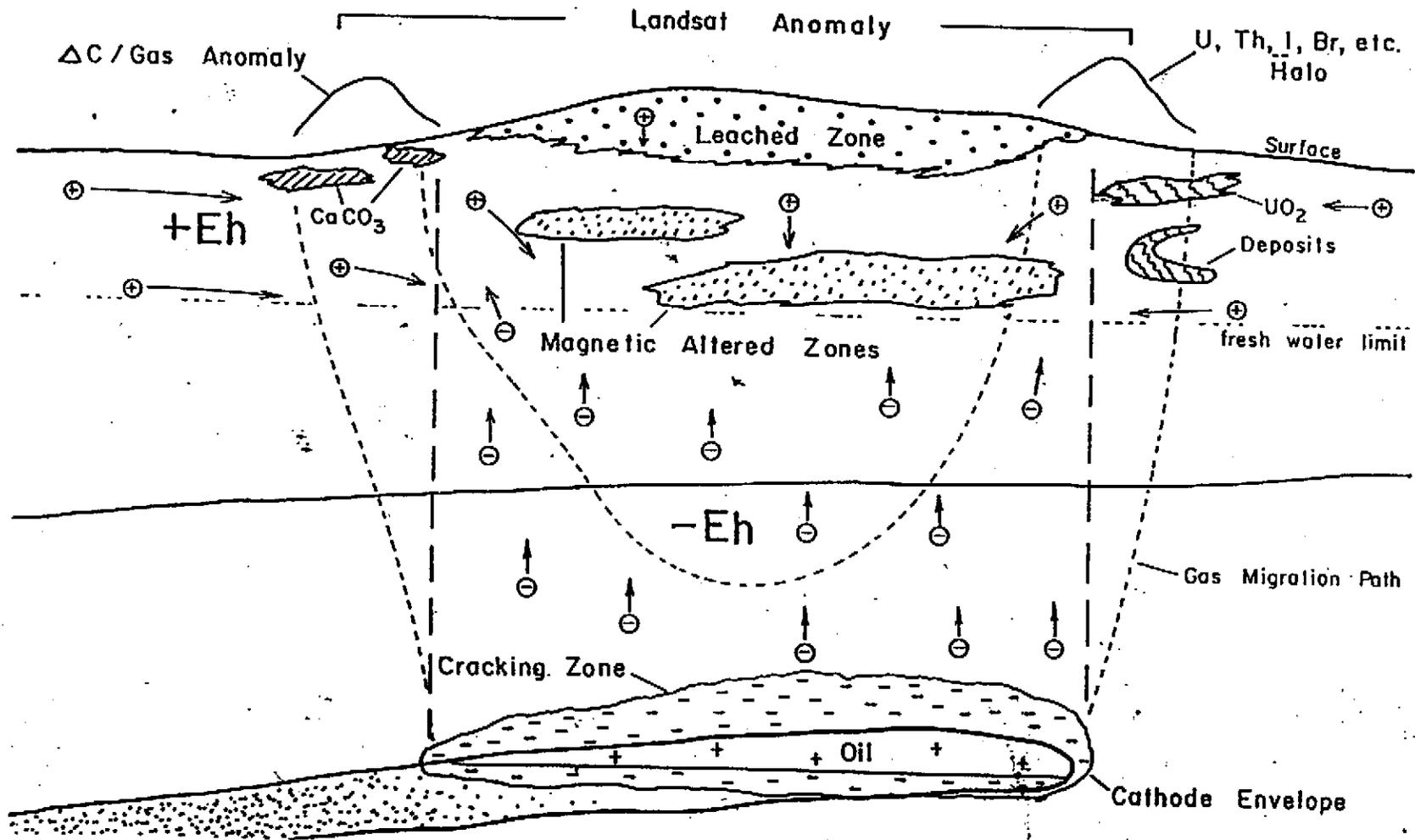
1. Enzyme Leach (EL) is a highly selective analytical extraction used primarily for detecting extremely subtle geochemical anomalies in B-horizon soils. Pattern recognition is the key to proper interpretation of EL data, since anomaly patterns are quite different from conventional geochemical data. The analyses in the current survey were done by Enhanced Enzyme Leach (EEL) a technique providing enzyme leach data with detection limits frequently an order of magnitude lower than standard EL.

2. Over geologic time, extremely small amounts of trace elements related to an ore body or petroleum reservoir, move by various mechanisms towards the surface where they are trapped in oxide coatings on mineral grains in the soil. Amorphous MnO<sub>2</sub> is on

# Electrochemical Cell Between Reduced Body in Subsurface and Atmosphere



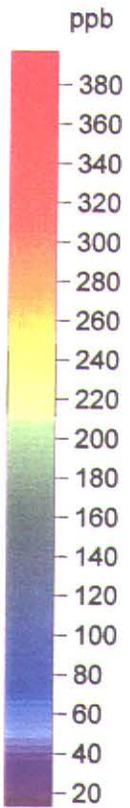
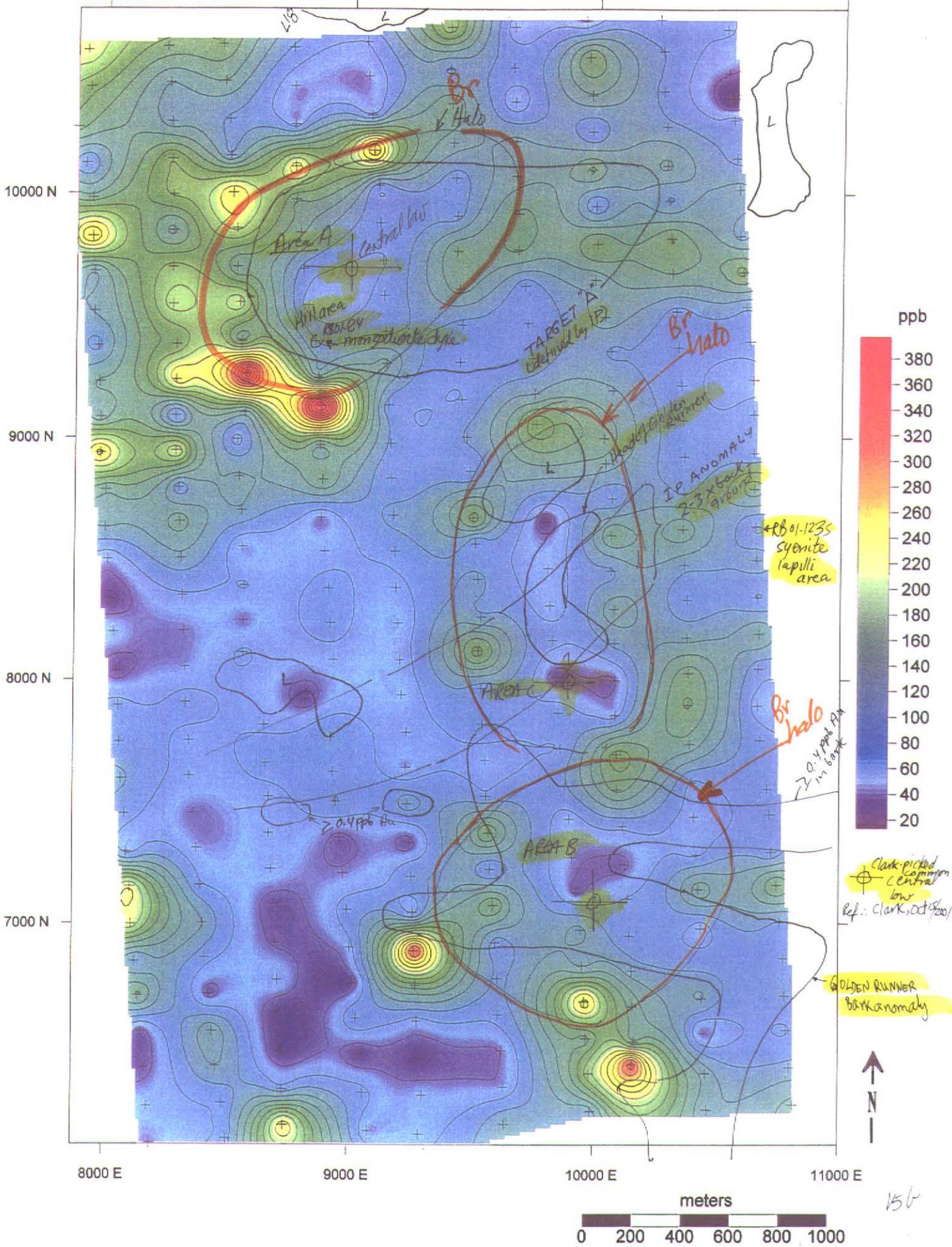
# Multi-Anomaly Generation Concept for Direct Location Technologies



Ref. Tompkins, Reed  
Oil & Gas Journal  
Sept. 24 1990 p. 126

136

copy 158



Clark-picked  
Common  
Central  
low  
Ref.: Clark, Oct 2001

GOLDEN RUNNER  
Bark anomaly

156

of the most effective traps for a wide variety of cations, anions and polar molecules that may be migrating to the surface. Because of the efficiency of this trapping material, the locations of EL anomalies are generally independent of the quantity of leachable Mn in the soils.

3. The EL makes use of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction to selectively dissolve the most reactive form of MnO<sub>2</sub> in soils, the amorphous form of the compound.

4. Currently EL anomalies are classified two ways: by morphology and genesis. Morphologically, the three commonly recognized forms are: 1. halo anomalies; 2. apical anomalies; 3. combination anomalies. Genetically, there are also three classes: A. oxidation anomalies (sometimes referred to as oxidation halos, where they form a morphological halo); B. diffusion anomalies, which result from gradual thermodynamic dispersion of a highly concentrated source; C. mechanical/hydromorphic dispersion anomalies.

5. Oxidation anomalies appear to be caused by very subtle electrochemical cells that develop at the top of reduced bodies in the subsurface. A reduced body is a concentration of reduced material, whether sulphide or hydrocarbon material such as bitumen, or material that has deficiency in oxygen; the term "most reduced" is often used and refer to the greatest concentration of reduced material ( J.R.C, pers. comm. May/2001). Please refer to the modified Tompkins model and the Tompkins Model, both attached. According to Dr. J.R Clark: " a reduced chimney forms between the reduced body and the surface and the central low is a surficial geochemical expression of the reduced chimney. The area of oxidation (anode) is at the edges of the cathode (the reduced body and the overlying reduced chimney). Multiple cathodes occur when the reduced body has been physically broken up. The reduced chimney is a zone of excess electrons hence reduction is occurring. There is no HUGE flux of CH<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>. This is an extremely subtle process. CO<sub>2</sub> is an uncharged molecule, and will migrate vertically, regardless of current flow, and it probably is the carrier for the low-boiling point halides. (Clark: Written comm. May 1, 2001.)

6. Oxidation anomalies are characterized by very high contrast values for oxidation suite elements and this includes Cl, Br, I, As, Sb, Mo, W, Re, Se, Te, Au, V, U and Th. Rare-earth elements often accompany the oxidation suite. Base metals are sometimes anomalous in the same samples. Oxidation anomalies often form asymmetrical halos or partial halos around the buried reduced body.

7. Oxidation anomalies have been found associated with reduced bodies located up to thousands of m below the surface. In general, the contrast of the anomaly and the number of anomalous elements in a halo decline as the depth of the reduced body increases. Oxidation anomalies can be associated with any reduced body: porphyry-Cu deposits, base metal massive sulphide deposits, epithermal Au deposits, barren disseminated

7.

pyritic alteration, blocks of barren pyritic shale or black shale isolated as a horse within a fault or occurring as a graben between two normal faults. Any body of rock that contains more oxidizable material than the surrounding rock has the potential to produce one of these anomalies.

8. The suite of trace elements in the halo often is not indicative of the composition of the source.

9. *Apical anomalies are the most common morphological form of EL anomalies, and most of these are related to faults. Trace elements that are representative of the source are found as an anomaly directly over that source. If the source is a mineral deposit, many of the commodity/pathfinder/alteration trace elements that characterize the source are anomalous in the surface. When an apical anomaly is found associated with a sulphide-rich mineral deposit, it is because something is preventing a strong oxidation halo from forming.*

10. Combination anomalies have characteristics of both oxidation and apical anomalies. They usually occur where a weak to moderately strong oxidation cell occurs in the subsurface. As the strength of the oxidation cell increases, the trace elements that characterize the source migrate more and more into the halo anomaly, until the apical anomaly disappears.

#### ENZYME LEACH SAMPLING: GROUND CONTROL, SAMPLE COLLECTION, HANDLING, PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

All sampling was done by the author using long handled tree planter's spades with spade dimensions 19 by 25 cm. Spade surfaces were clean steel.

Samples were collected at 150m-intervals along 300 m spaced hip chained and orange flagged lines. Sample bags were numbered with a project code RB a numerical code for the year followed by a station identifier (10 to 316 except 273). The complete sample number was noted on flagging at the sample site. Grid coordinates were not noted on sample bags. Sample number for each site was recorded on orange flagging tied to a branch. The approximate depth of each sample and the colour of the soil were recorded as well as the nature of any local disturbances. In the northern 1/3 of the grid it was not uncommon to have to dig as many as 3 sample holes at one site in order to obtain B Horizon soil. In fact many sites were flooded.

In the course of this survey, tie-ins were made to old grid lines and old identifiable sample sites. Relatively permanent features such as road, claim posts, trenches, cattle-guards, cut-block margins and drill holes were also tied-in.

These tie-ins will assist in reestablishing the grid when the flagging is gone. Grids in this area often succumb to the ravage of clear cutting loggers, cows and game animals.

The B Horizon soils range from brownish to reddish brown and ranged from clay to fine sand. Most of the soil in the area is till. Residual soil is locally present. This B Horizon was sampled at depths ranging from 17 to 25 cm. Samples were collected in conventional 10 by 26 cm gusseted Kraft soil envelopes. During a traverse soils samples were accumulated in large plastic sample bags in the pack-sack. Whenever samples were dropped off for later pick-up on hot days, care was taken to store samples in a shady location under cover of coarse woody debris. This eliminated any possibility of the samples being damaged by heat.

At camp, EEL sample were placed on sheets of plywood in a shelter and allowed to air-dry. In this way samples were generally kept out of direct sun light. In the course of this drying, the daytime air temperature generally exceeded 22 °C and occasionally reached 27°. Even the highest temperature, samples were well below the 40° C. above which amorphous manganese dioxide coatings begin to break down and drive off volatile halogens and halide compounds. Plywood erected around the drying site kept samples out of direct sunlight and allowed for good air circulation and complete drying.

As part of getting samples ready for shipment, sample bags were sealed with cellophane tape and placed in Ziploc bags. They were next placed upright and tightly packed in apple boxes and shipped by over night FedEx courier.

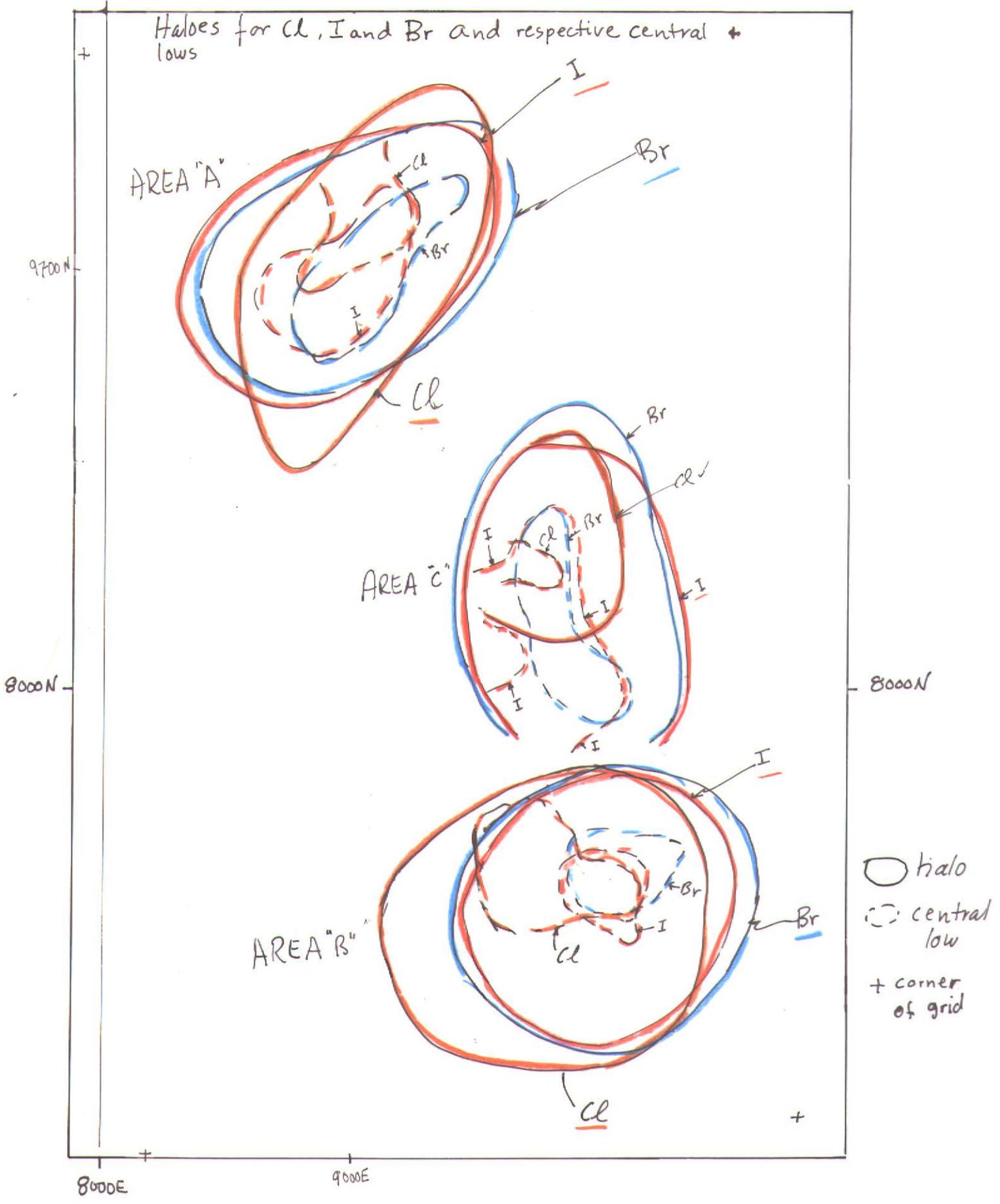
The suite consisted of 306 samples. These were broken into 3 shipments and send over a period of 3 days. Samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario. Sample preparation commenced following the arrival of the last shipment.

Following released of the data by Activation Laboratories, sample locations were digitized from a field plot. Sample locations were e-mail to Greg T. Hill of Actlab at Reno, Nevada. Mr. Hill prepared 56 single element colour plots at a scale of 1:20,000 using Surfer Version 7. Copies of these plots are contained in this report. Mr. Hill included a transparent overlay in which he pointed out the halos in Areas A and B based on lutetium and showed the central lows of rhenium and antimony in the same areas.

The standard procedure for interpreting EL data, as recommended by J.R. Clark, involves tracing out haloes and their central lows for oxidation suite elements. Gradually the common central lows are built up on consideration of many elements and those results are frequently supported by the metals group and the rare earths in the case of strong oxidation cells.

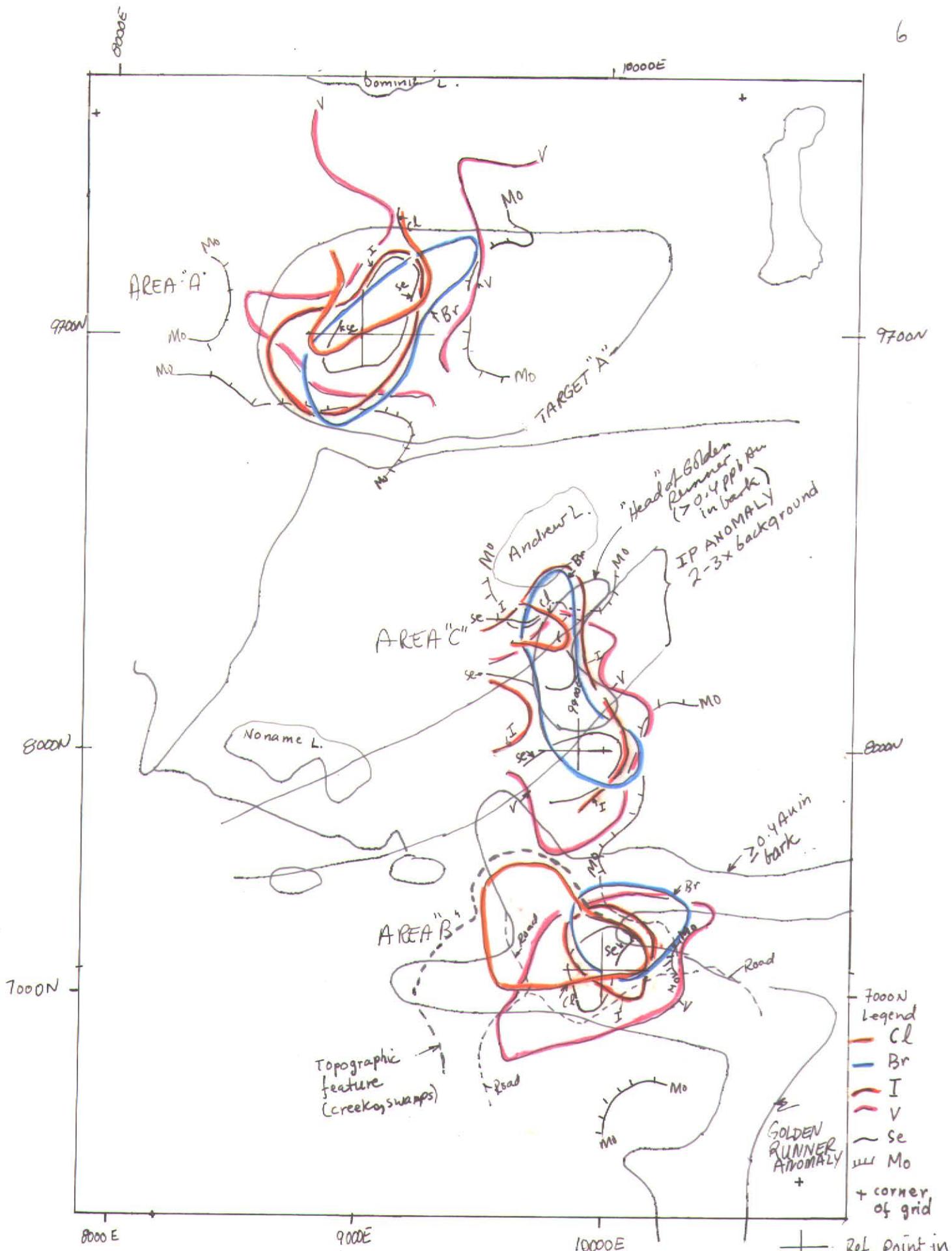
The common central lows of the oxidation suite tend to develop directly above the reduced body. Copies of some of the interpretive plots are attached with this report

Haloes for Cl, I and Br and respective central lows +



Halos for V, Se and Mo, and their respective central lows

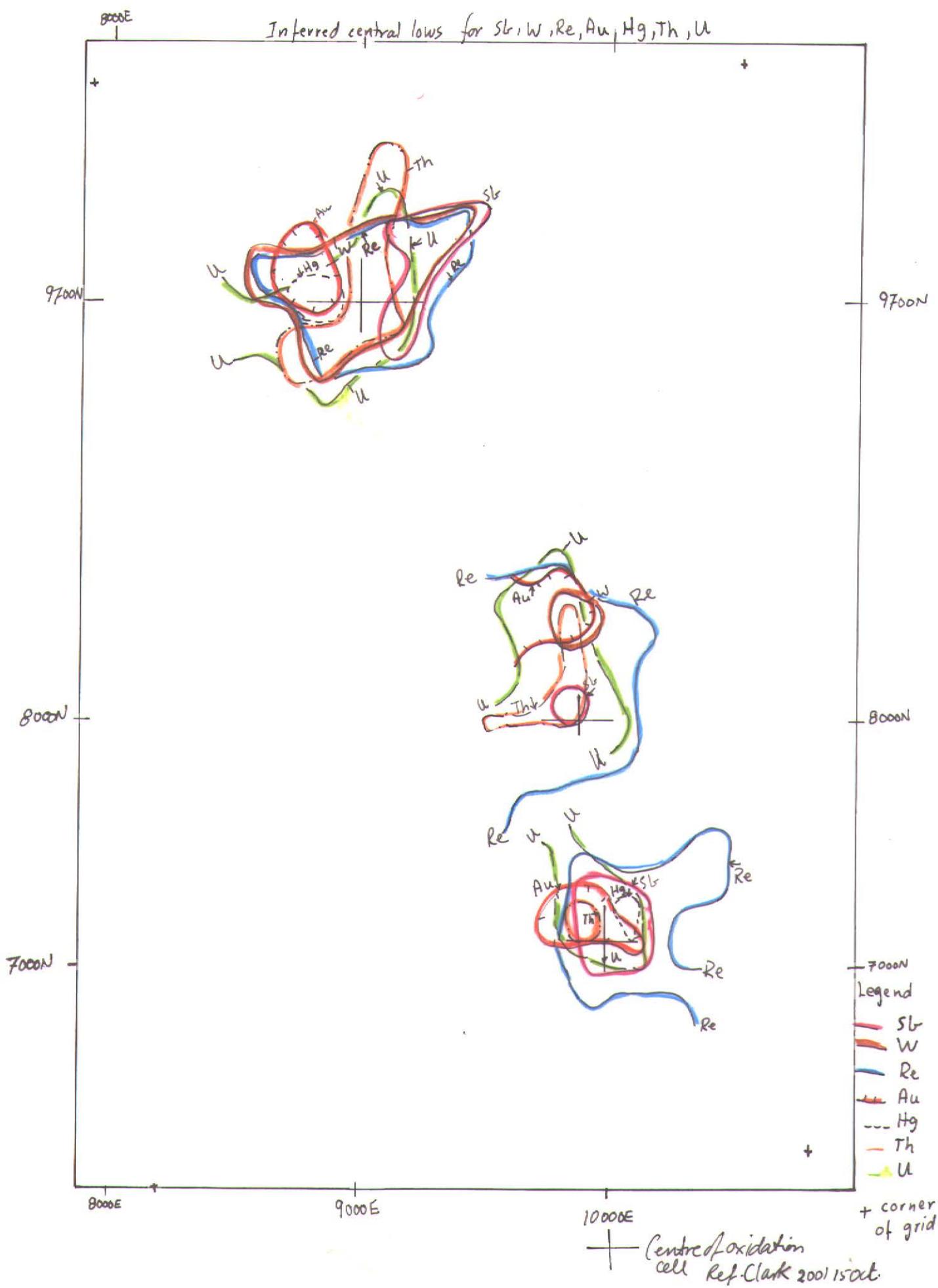




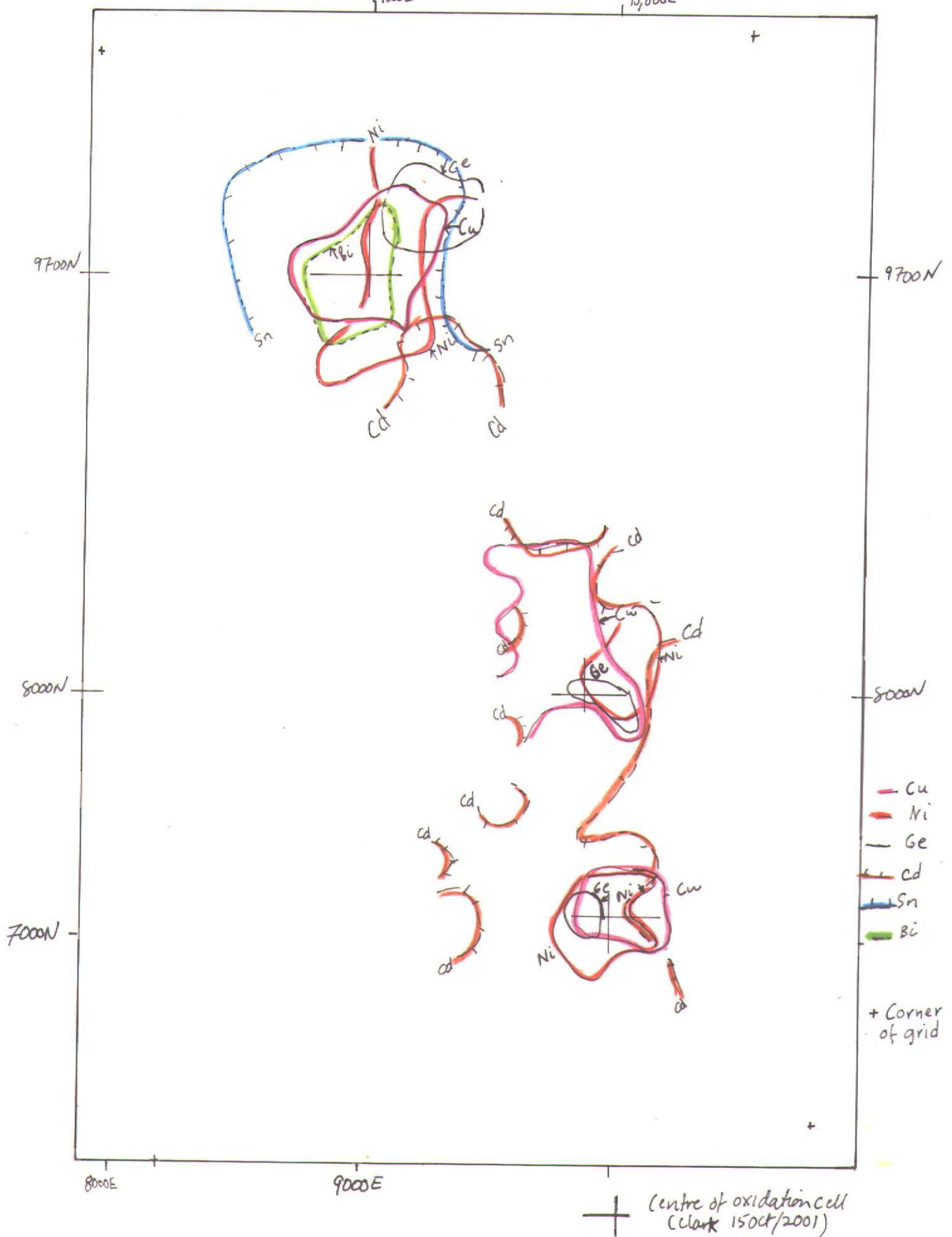
Inferred central laws for Cl, Br, I, V, Se, Mo (oxidation suite)

+ Ref. point in  
 centre of oxidation J.R. Clark rpt  
 cell dated 15oct/2001  
 Ref Clark 15oct/2001

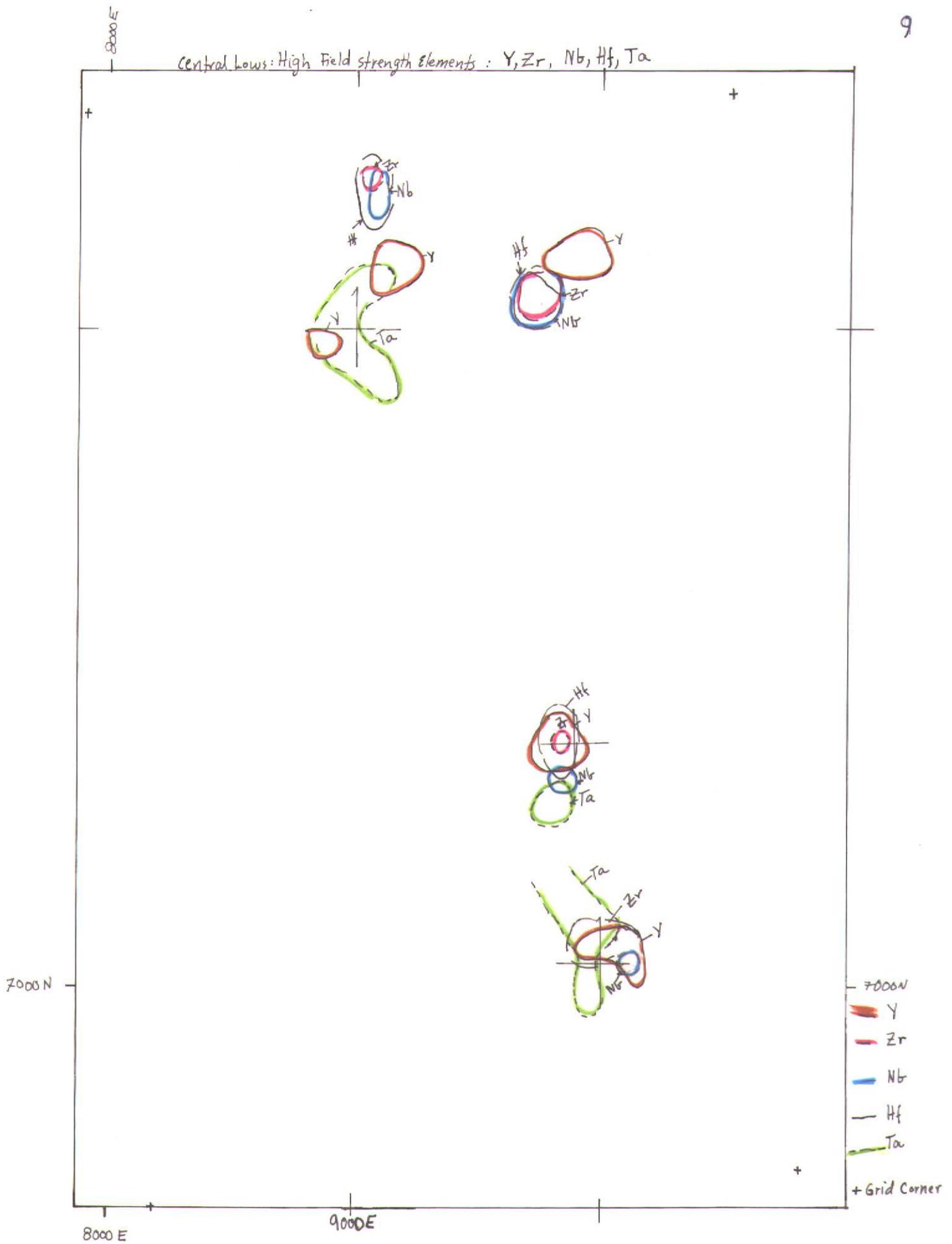
Inferred central lows for Sb, W, Re, Au, Hg, Th, U



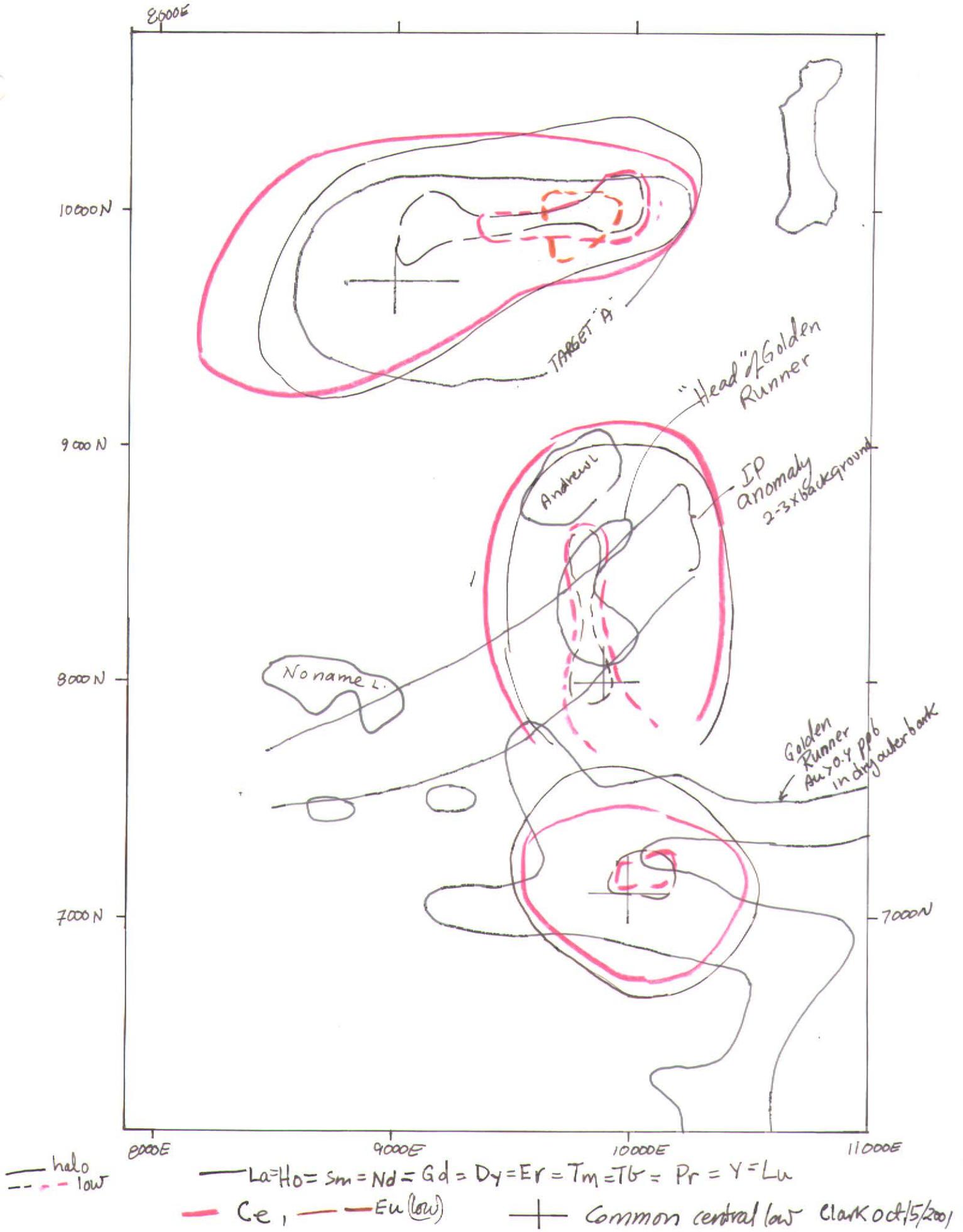
Metals Group : Inferred central lows for Ni, Cu, Ge, Cd, Sn, Bi



Central Lows: High Field strength Elements : Y, Zr, Nb, Hf, Ta



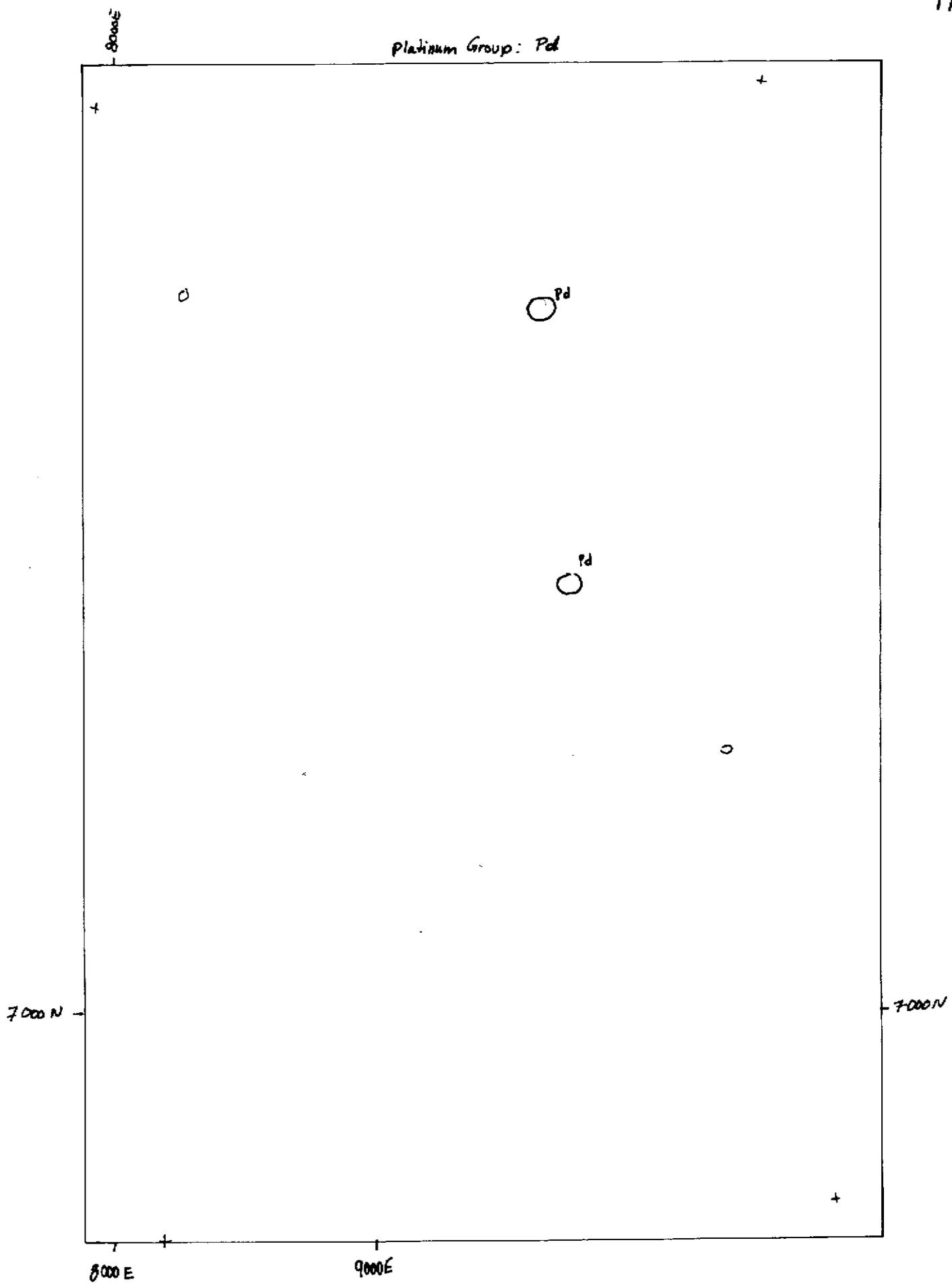
# Rare Earth Elements

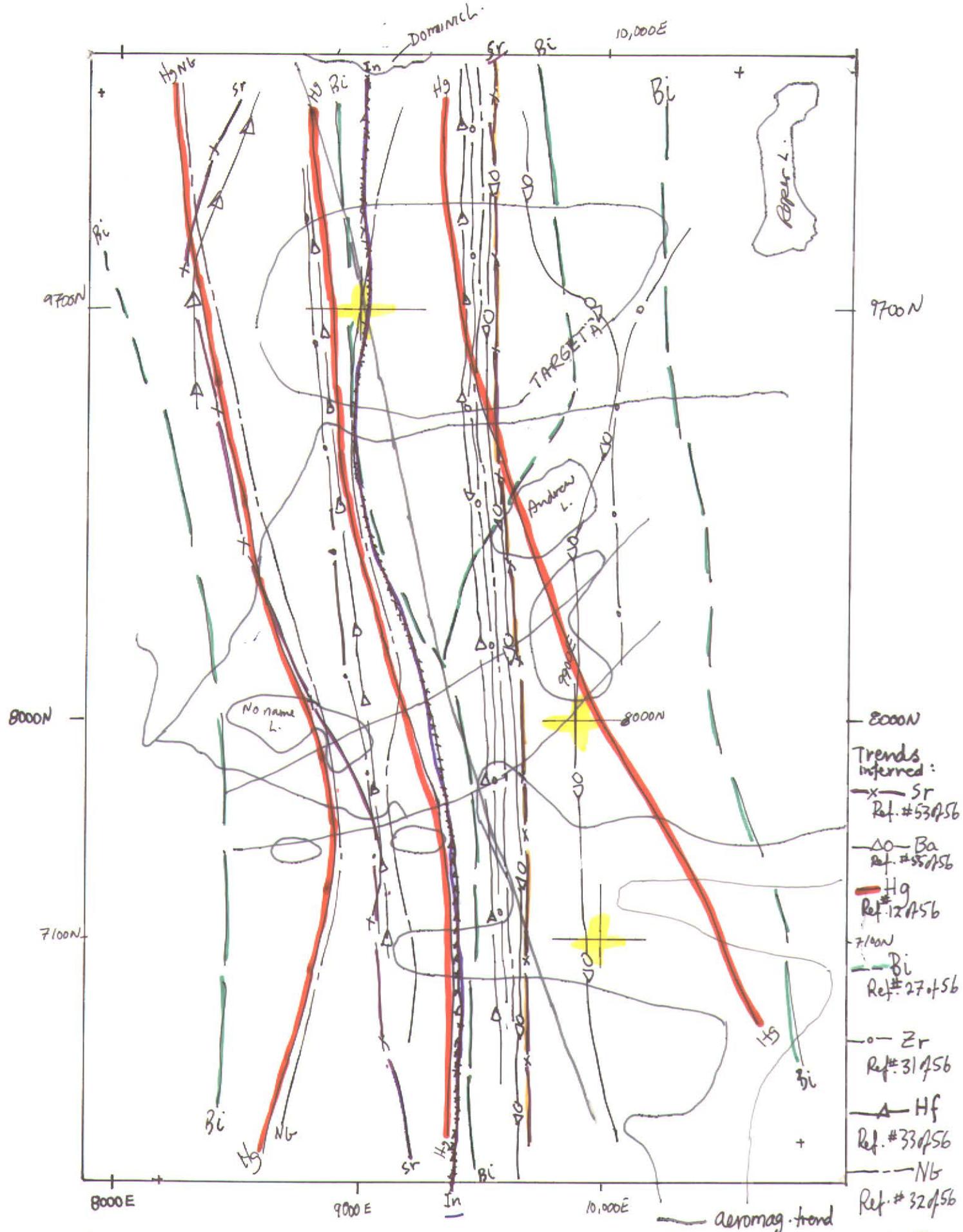


— halo  
 - - - low

— La=Ho=Sm=Nd=Gd=Dy=Er=Tm=Tb=Pr=Y=Lu  
 — Ce, — Eu (low)    + Common central low Clark Oct/5/2001

Platinum Group: Pd





# Trends

Centre of oxidation anom. + Ref. in J.R. Clark rpt

~~xxxxxx~~ In Ref. # 24 of 56

(Plates 4-11). An overlay showing apparent trends is also included (Plate 12). A set of the colour contour plots and Plates 4-12 were sent to J. Robert Clark for his comments. Dr. Clark's comments form a key portion of the report; are attached (Clark, 15 Oct. 2001).

### INTERPRETATION

Based on the tracings of haloes and their respective central lows for the oxidation suite elements it would appear that three common central lows are indicated. A total of three reduced bodies would be inferred. These anomalies are designated as AREA A, B and C. on interpretive Plan 6. It is further apparent that some of the metals such as Cu, Ni and Cd, and others in some cases, have migrated into these haloes. As have the rare earths.

Table 2 provides a listing of the elements which form haloes and central lows in each of the three areas AREA A to C. The principal halo is Area A based on its strength and size. The reduced body causing this anomaly is postulated to occur under the hill. A few small outcrops of lapilli tuff and tuff of the Nicola Group occur in Area A and at one location a 1 m wide monzodiorite dyke was found (L18W 3+00N.). The fact that this dyke and many of the volcanic rocks in the area are moderately magnetic due to the presence of disseminated magnetite is considered most encouraging. This may indicate the existence of a covered Cu-Au associated alkaline intrusion in the "hill area". Mapping in the alkaline Durand stock and testing of the rock with the pencil magnet has suggested rapidly diminishing susceptibilities in the Nicola volcanics away from the dioritic intrusive. In fact, ground magnetics remains a most valuable tool for projecting the contact of the intrusion through drift covered areas. In that particular case, testing was done by a percussion drill and the area remains of ongoing of interest. In the present situation, where an unknown thickness of cover-rock seems to be present, determining that thickness is a key component of future testing. It is instructive to examine the various geological, geochemical and geophysical data from this area to see how anomalies defined by them compare to the EEL. Most of the exploration data from this area is variously available in Assessment Reports. The present 1:5000 scale map enables one to look at the various Assessment Report files and to compare the data on a unified grid basis.

Please examine Dr. Clark's two-page report in light of Maps 4-12. These plans illustrate the simple and effective interpretation techniques that can be employed on data of this type. Dr. Clark is the principal authority on Enzyme Leach having substantially developed the techniques and commercialized the process.

It is hoped that readers of this report will decide to try their own systematic Enzyme Leach survey. With some geological control and high confidence in the Enzyme Leach method one could progress quickly from concept to drill target by-passing conventional methods such as ICP-based soil sampling and IP.

# Enzyme-ACTLABS, LLC

Enzyme-ACTLABS, LLC  
7778 Lewis Street  
Arvada, CO 80005-3749

Phone: 303-424-4069  
FAX: 303-420-7413  
e-mail: clark@actlabs.com

15 October 2001

Ragnar C. Bruaset  
5961 Halifax Street  
Burnaby, B.C. V5B 2P4  
CANADA

Dear Ragnar:

I have reviewed the Enhanced Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> data plots prepared by Greg Hill for the work done on the Golden Runner Project this field season. One strong oxidation halo and one moderately strong halo are readily apparent in the plots of the data. Furthermore, what may possibly be a weak oxidation cell may also be present between the two stronger cells.

The stronger oxidation halo is centered at about 9700N x 9000E, and it can be distinguished in the plots for a number of the oxidation suite elements (Br, I, V, Se, Mo, Sb, W, Re, and Au) as well as the rare earth elements. Copper and Ni also have migrated into this halo pattern, centered on the same location. The Cu and Mo values in this halo are the highest in the survey, and they are high enough to suggest that the cause of the oxidation cell is a sulfide-rich reduced body in the subsurface that contains enrichments of Cu and Mo. Gold values in the Enhanced Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> data are strong enough to indicate that Au is associated with Cu and Mo in the reduced body.

The second area of interest is defined by another oxidation halo centered at about 7100N x 10000E. Bromine, I, V, Se, Sb, W, Re, U, and weakly Au, define a halo in that area, which is also shown by the rare earth elements. Of the base metals, Ni and Cu also help to define this halo, while Zn forms two N-S linear trends that flank the central low of the halo. The source of this apparent oxidation cell also would appear to be a sulfide-rich zone in the subsurface, that contains some base metal enrichment.

The area shown on your plots as Area "C", is located at about 8000N x 9900E. The pattern for the oxidation suite elements around that point could easily be interpreted as part of an interference pattern between the apparent oxidation cells north and south of that area. However, the pattern for the rare earth elements, Th, and U do form a halo pattern there. If it was not for the coincident IP anomaly you show in your plots, this pattern would be easy to miss. It could easily be associated with mineralized rock in the subsurface, however the levels of metals around this anomaly are not as high as the other two halos.

A number of approximate N-S and E-W linear trends for some elements (e.g. Bi, Hg, <sup>Sr</sup>Sn, and In) in the data appear to follow the structural grain you show in one of your figures. Based upon the locations of the halos, and these apparent trends, these patterns seem to be indicating structures that may have played a role in the formation of mineralized zones in the subsurface. The levels of Cu, Mo, Au, and Pd would seem to suggest a style of hydrothermal mineralization that could be associated with a porphyry stock somewhere in the vicinity.

**Further Work:**

I would strongly recommend further work in the areas of the northern and southern anomalies to determine the sources of the metals and the halos patterns they and many other trace elements form. Previous work that has been conducted on the area (IP, conventional soil geochemistry, biogeochemistry, and what rock sampling could be done) provide indications that one or more Cu-Mo-Au mineralized bodies are present in the subsurface. The Enhanced Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> patterns found with this survey provide targets of that type that need to be tested. Drilling of these targets would be the next step, in order to confirm the composition and nature of the reduced bodies in the subsurface.

Sincerely,



J. Robert Clark, Ph.D.  
General Manager

TABLE 1. Elements forming haloes

AREA "A" Anomaly

Group	Share of total elements	haloing elements
Oxidation suite	12/15	Cl, B, I, Mo, Se, V, Au, Sb, U, Th, Re, W
Metals + chalcophile assoc.	6/13	Cu, Ni, Ge, Cd, Sn, Bi
High field strength elements	2/7	Ta, Y
Rare earths	14/14	La, Pr, Ce, Sm, Nd, Ho, Gd, Dy, Er, Tm, Tb, Yb, Lu, Eu
Lithophile elements	1/8	Li
P.G.E.	0/4	

AREA "B" Anomaly

Oxidation suite	9/15	Cl, Br, I, Se, V, Mo, Re, Th, U
Metals + chalcophile assoc.	4/13	Cu, Ni, Ge, Cd,
High field strength	4/7	Ta, Y, Zr, Ta, Y, Nb.
Rare earths	14/14	La, Pr, Ce, Sm, Nd, Ho, Gd, Dy, Er, Tm, Tb, Yb, Lu, Eu
Lithophile elements	2/8	Li, Be
P.G.E.	0/4	

AREA "C" Anomaly

Oxidation suite	10/15	Cl, Br, I, Se, V, Mo, Re, U, Th, W
Metals + chalcophile assoc.	4/13	Cu, Ni, Ge, Cd,
High field strength	5/7	Ta, Y, Zr, Hf, Nb
Rare earths	14/14	La, Pr, Ce, Sm, Nd, Ho, Gd, Dy, Er, Tm, Tb, Yb, Lu, Eu
Lithophile elements	2/8	Be, Li
P.G.E.	0/4	

## REFERENCES

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Wyse-Rabbit Property , Assessment Report 22,531
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G.S.C. Map 42-1989 1:250,000
- Pearson, K, Wong, T. 1990 Report on Prospecting, Geochemistry and Geophysics on the  
Rabbit Claims Assessment Report 21,125

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I certify that:

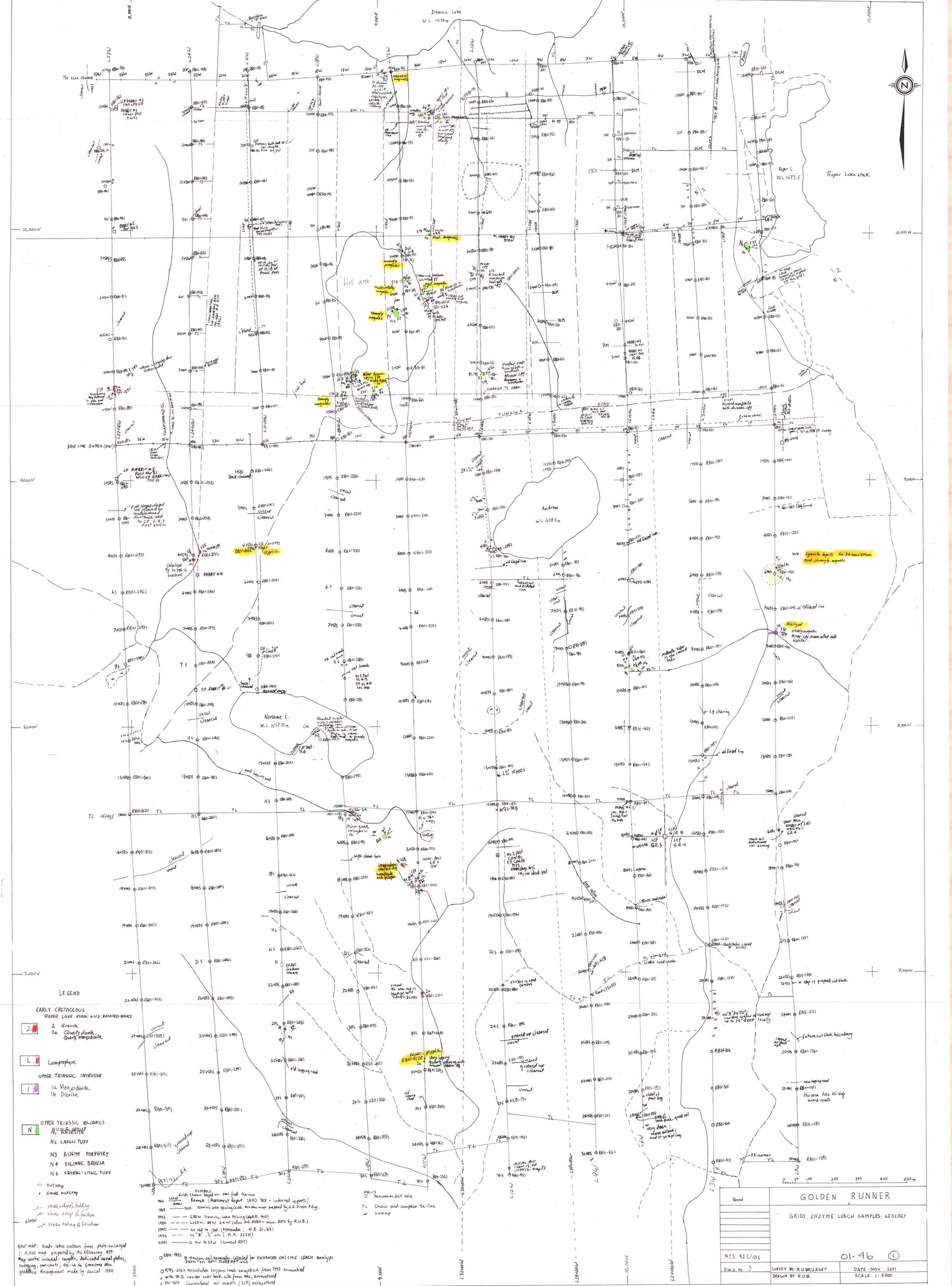
1. I am a 1967 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B. Sc. Degree in Science. I have practiced my profession since graduation.
2. I have conducted field work in the Dominic Lake area during the years: 1969, 1970, 1975, 1978-81, 1989-2001. Field work has consisted of: soil sampling, bark sampling, mapping, percussion and diamond drill supervision, core logging, compilation work and Enzyme Leach sampling.
3. I have completed three Enzyme Leach grid surveys prior to the present survey
4. I carried out the mapping and sampling herein described.

  
Ragnar U. Bruaset, B.Sc.  
January 29, 2002

APPENDIX A

ENHANCED ENZYME LEACH DATA PLOTS

MAPS 14-69



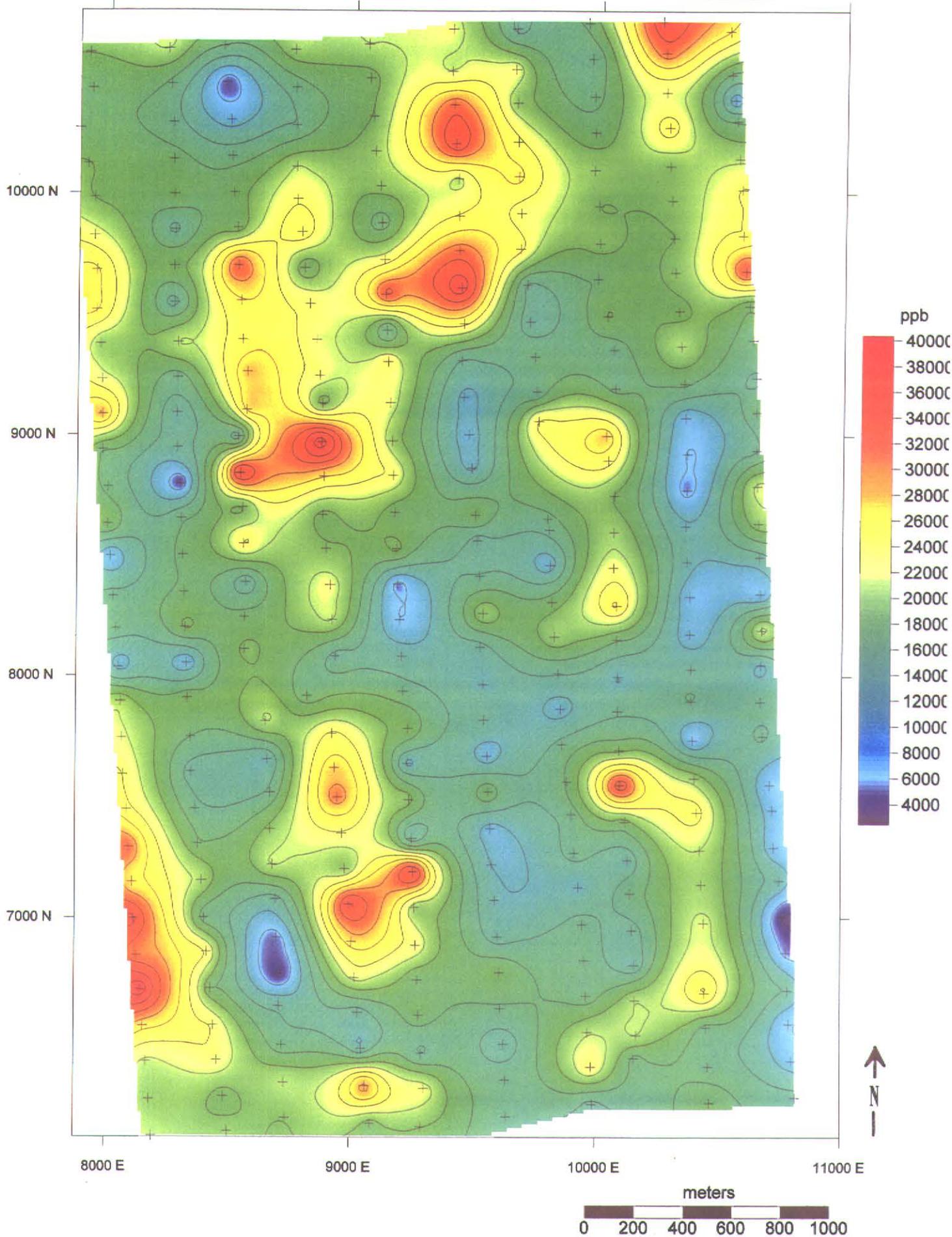
- LEGEND**
- EARLY CRETACEOUS**  
**ROPER LAKE STOCK AND RELATED BASIS**
- 2 Granite
  - 2a Quartz diorite, Quartz monzodiorite
  - L Lamprophyre
- UPPER TRIASSIC INTRUSIVE**
- 1a Monzonite
  - 1b Diorite
- UPPER TRIASSIC VOLCANICS**
- N1 Andesite
  - N2 Lapilli tuff
  - N3 Andite porphyry
  - N4 Volcanic breccia
  - N6 Crystal-litic tuff
- Outcrop  
 x Small outcrop  
 - strike-slip, bedding  
 - strike-slip, fault  
 - strike-slip, fault

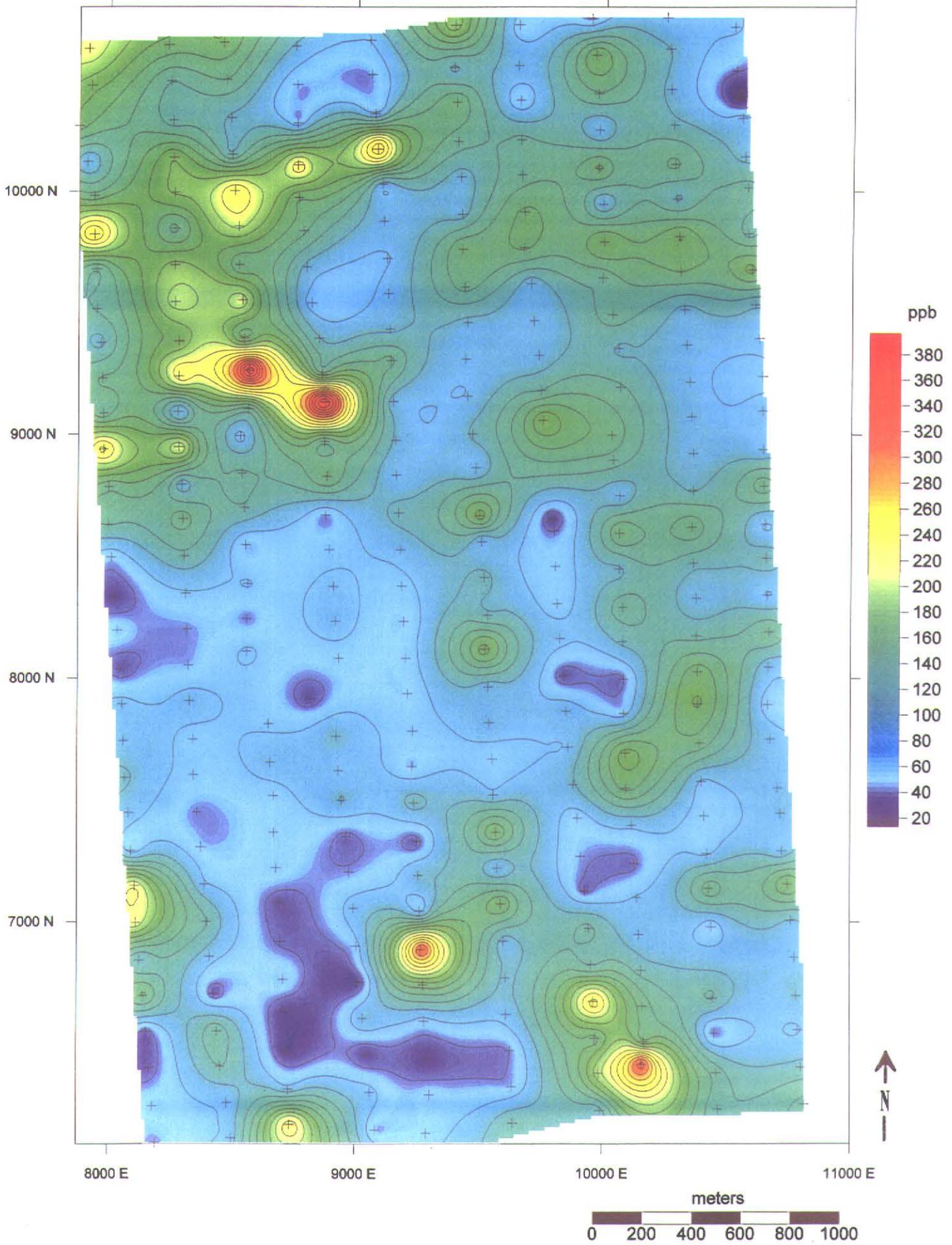
BASE MAP: Roads, lakes contours from photo-enlarged 1:10,000 map prepared by McElhenny 1979. Map control included: traverse, dedicated control points, traversing, sun-sites, tie-in to Geosyne Mtn geodetic. Enlargement made by Jancal 1984.

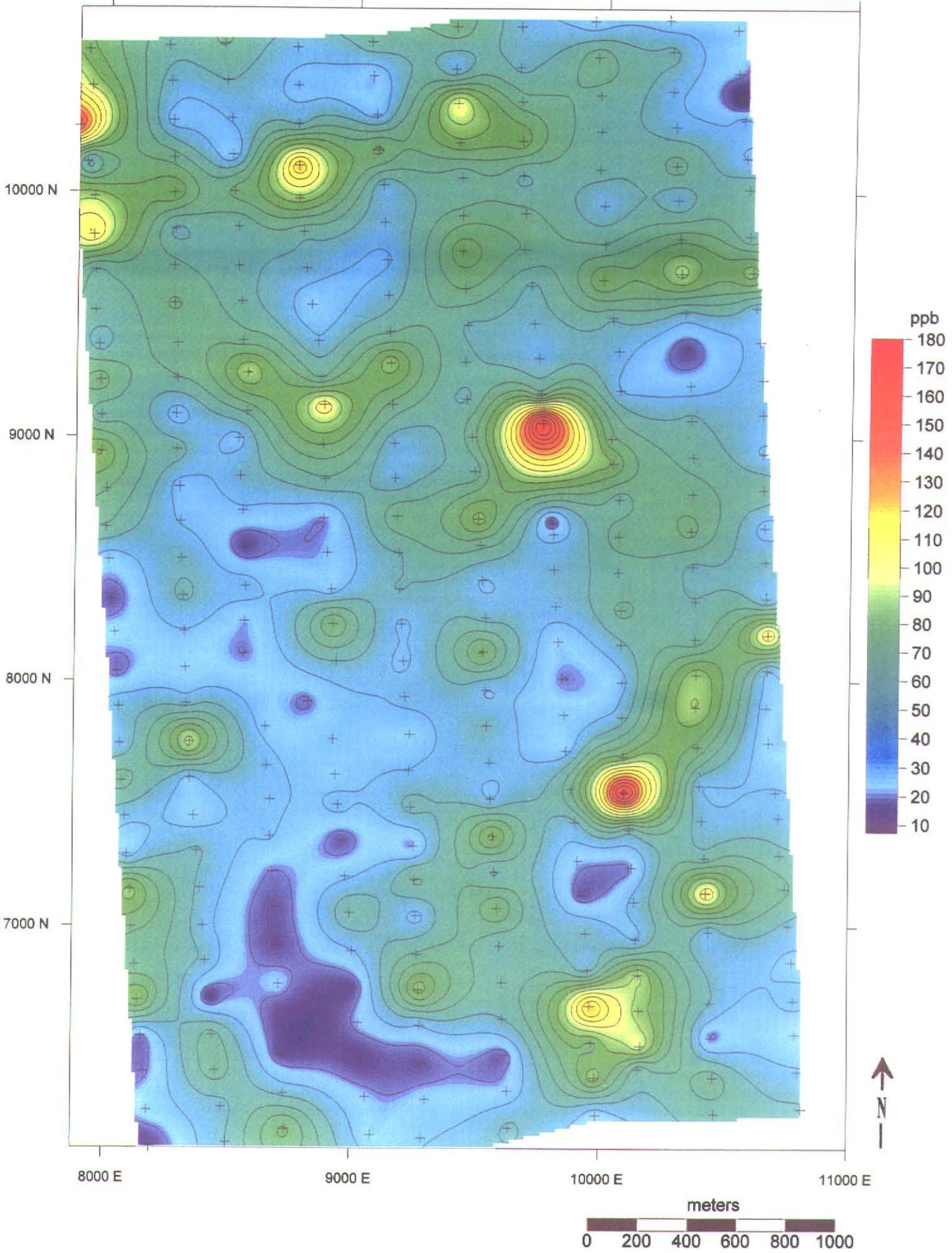
SYMBOLS  
 Grids shown based on 2001 field criteria  
 1960 - Kenada (Assessment Report (AR) 325 + internal reports)  
 1979 - 50m Domic Lake Mining Grid. Details map prepared by G.A. Brown 1980.  
 1982 - 100m Domic Lake Mining Grid (d.p.a.R. 410)  
 1980 - 100m Domic Lake Mining Grid (d.p.a.R. 325) - mine R.P.S. by R.L.B.  
 1990 - 100m Domic Lake Mining Grid (d.p.a.R. 21, 125)  
 1992 - 50m Domic Lake Mining Grid (d.p.a.R. 22, 50)  
 2001 - 100m Domic Lake Mining Grid (Current R.P.T.)

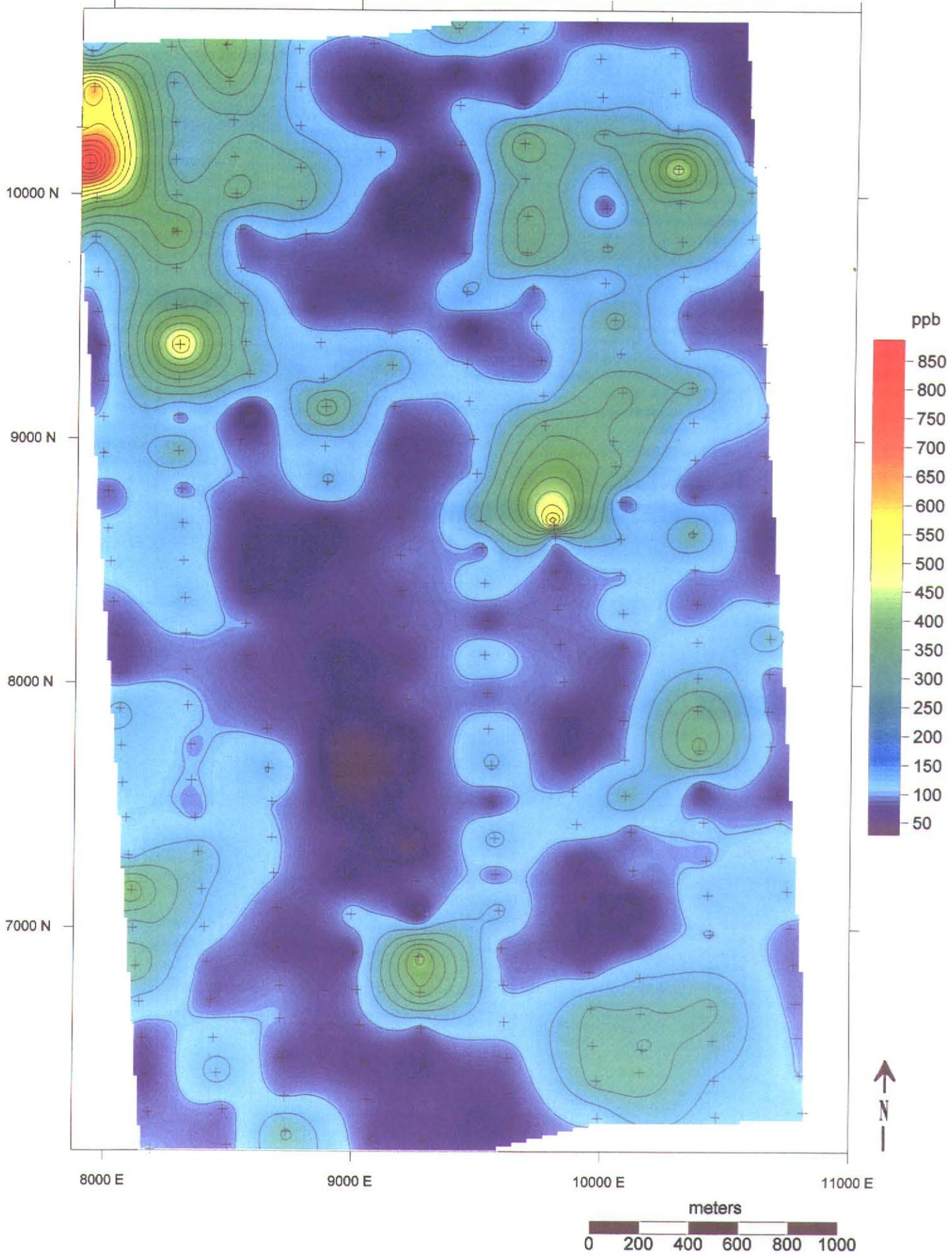
○ R91-915 - 100m grid generally collected for ENHANCED ENZYME LEACH ANALYSES  
 ○ R91-216 - Orientation Enzyme Leach samples from 1993 unmineralized  
 x R91-915 - center water tank site from 1993 unmineralized  
 x R91-915 - conventional soil sample (L.P.), unmineralized

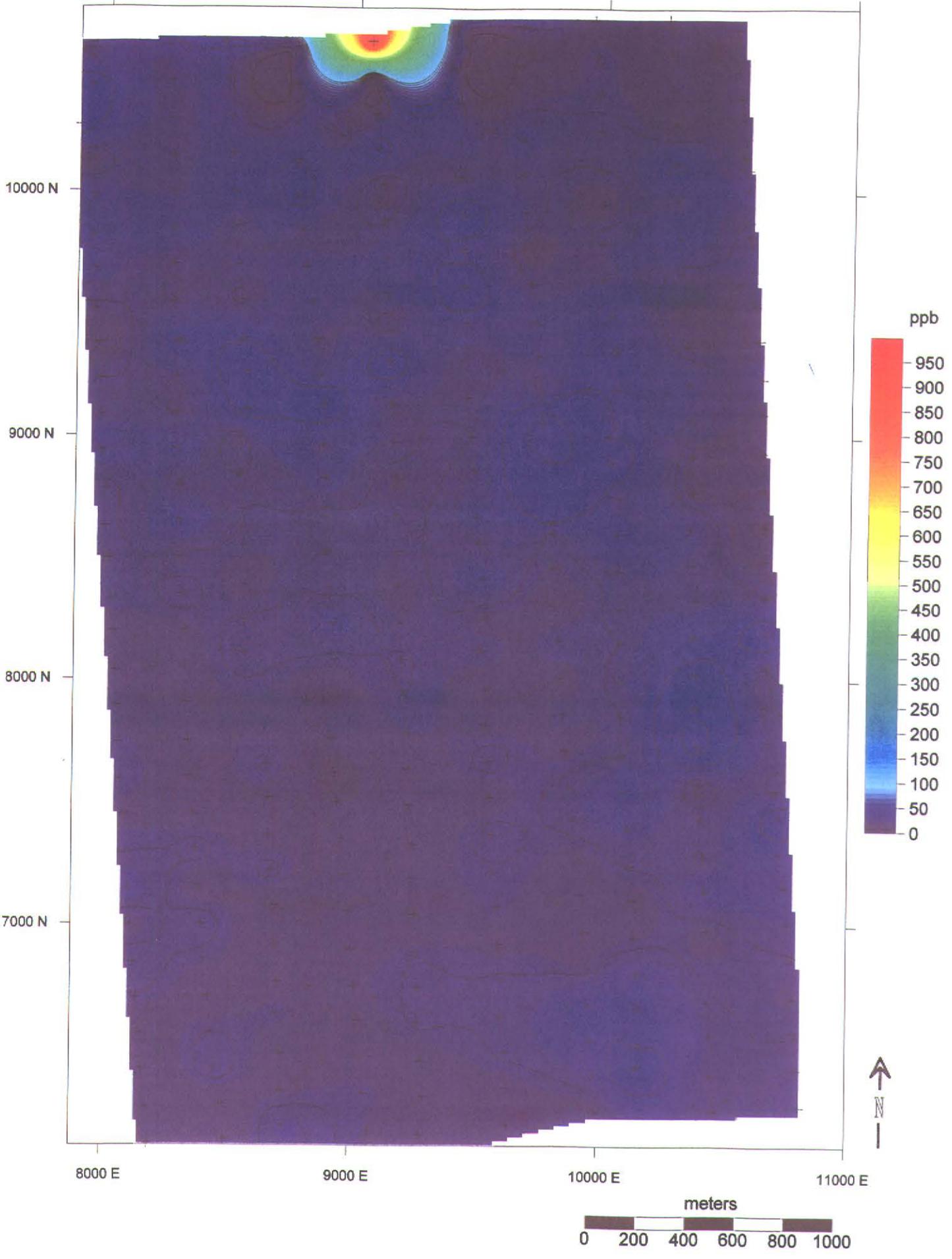
GOLDEN RUNNER	
GRIDS, ENZYME LEACH SAMPLES, GEOLOGY	
Revised	
N.T.S. 921/10E	01-46 ①
DWG. No. 3	SURVEY BY: R.U.B. DATE: NOV. 2001
	DRAWN BY: R.U.B. SCALE: 1:5000

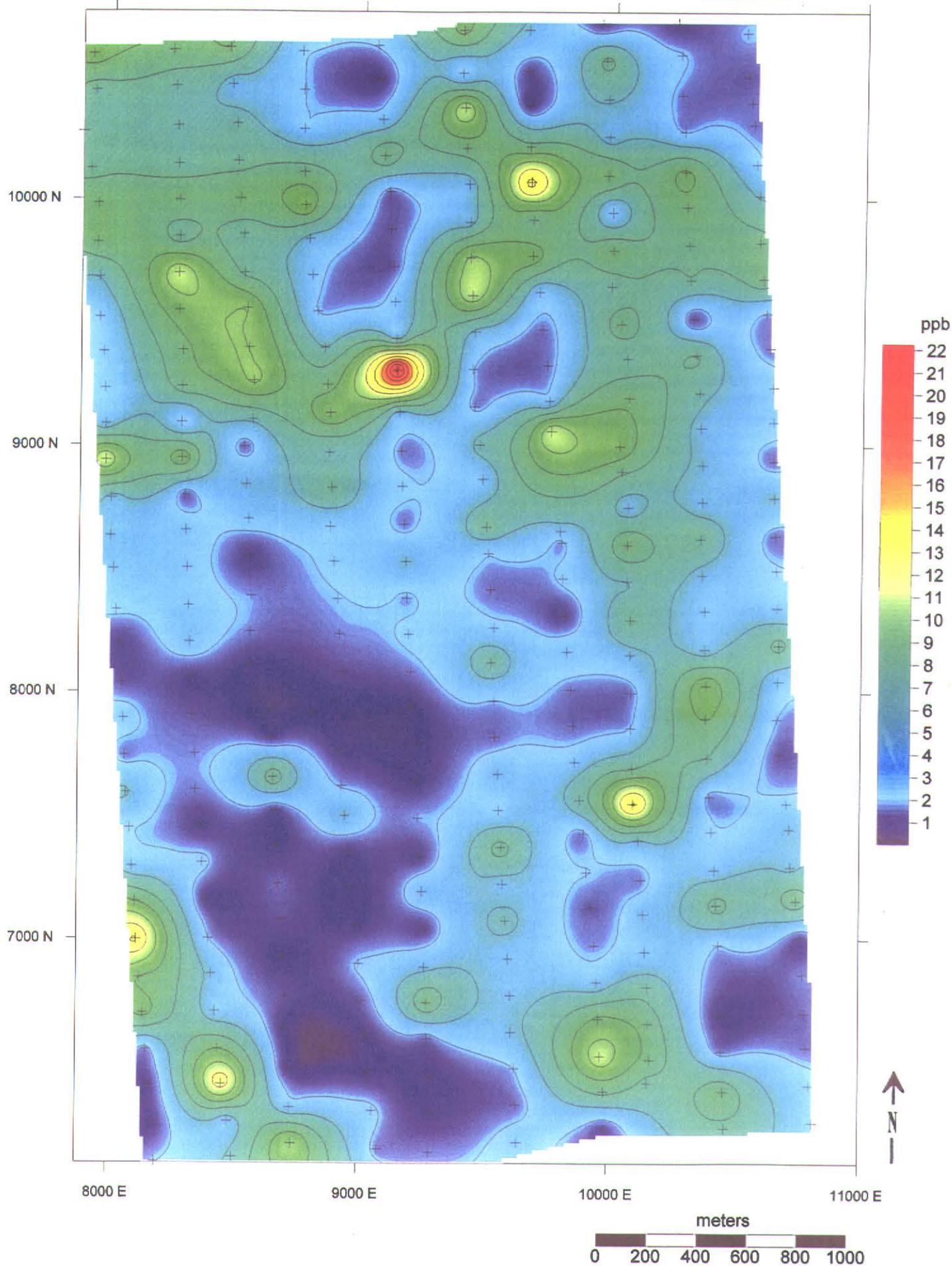


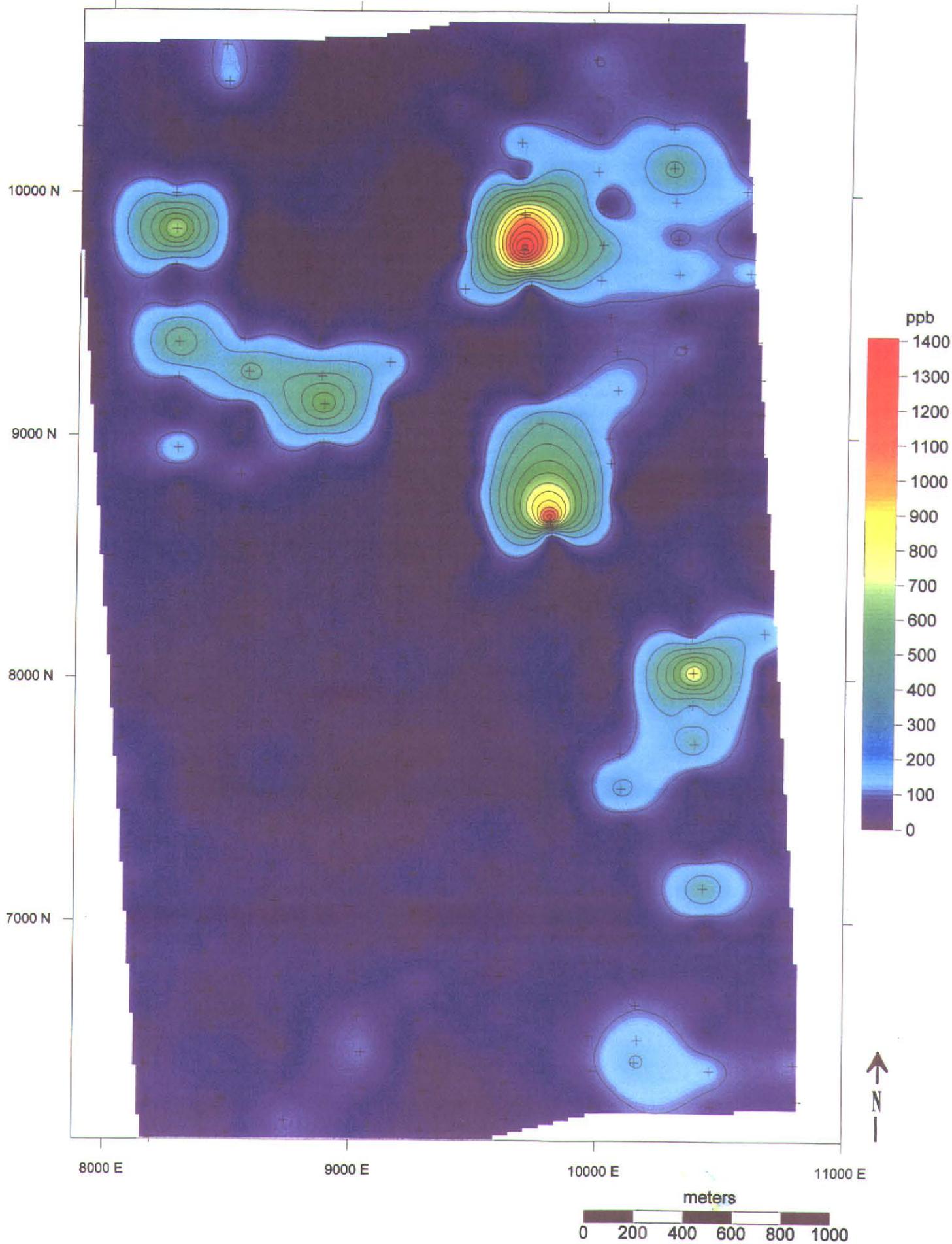


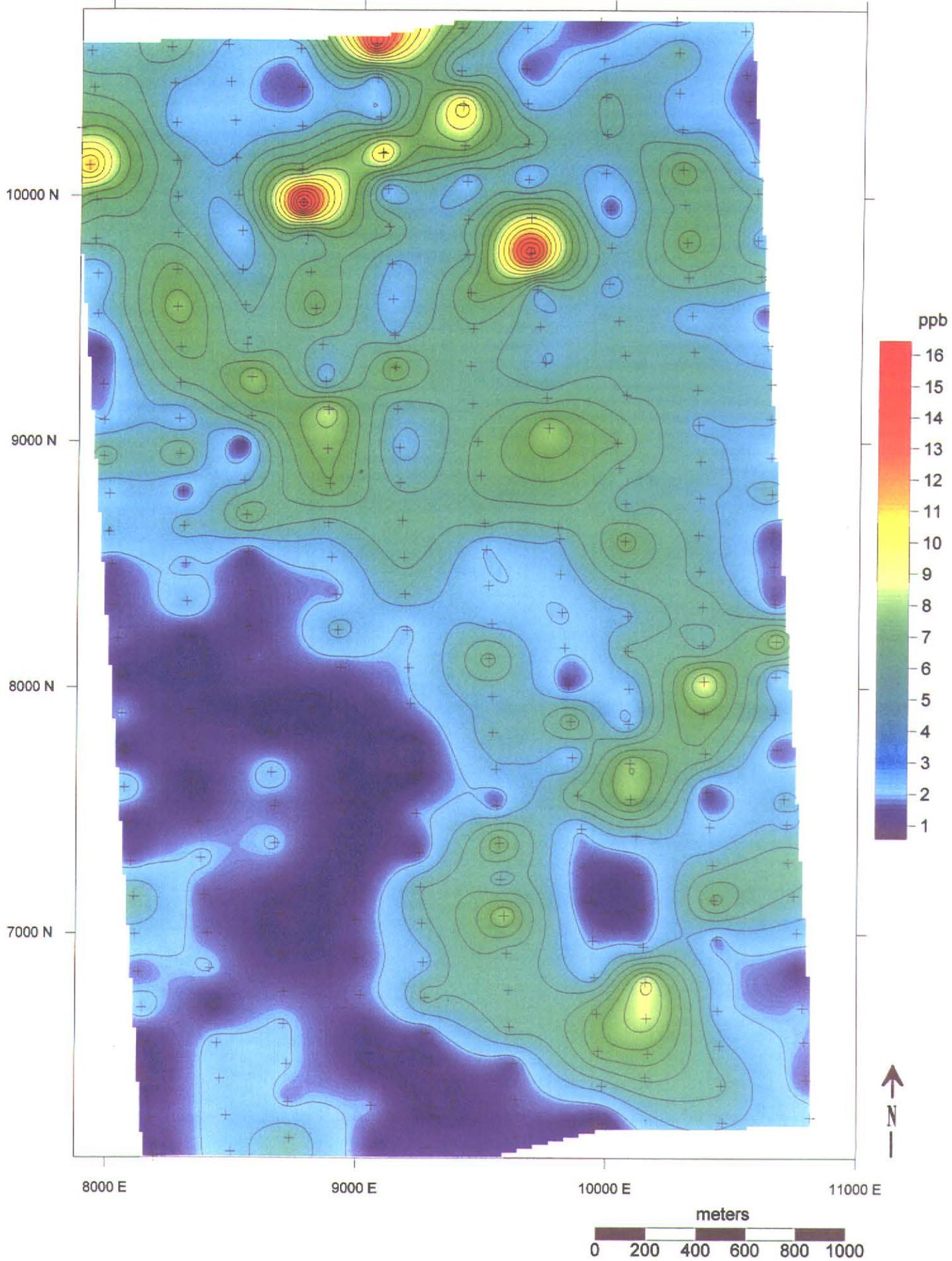


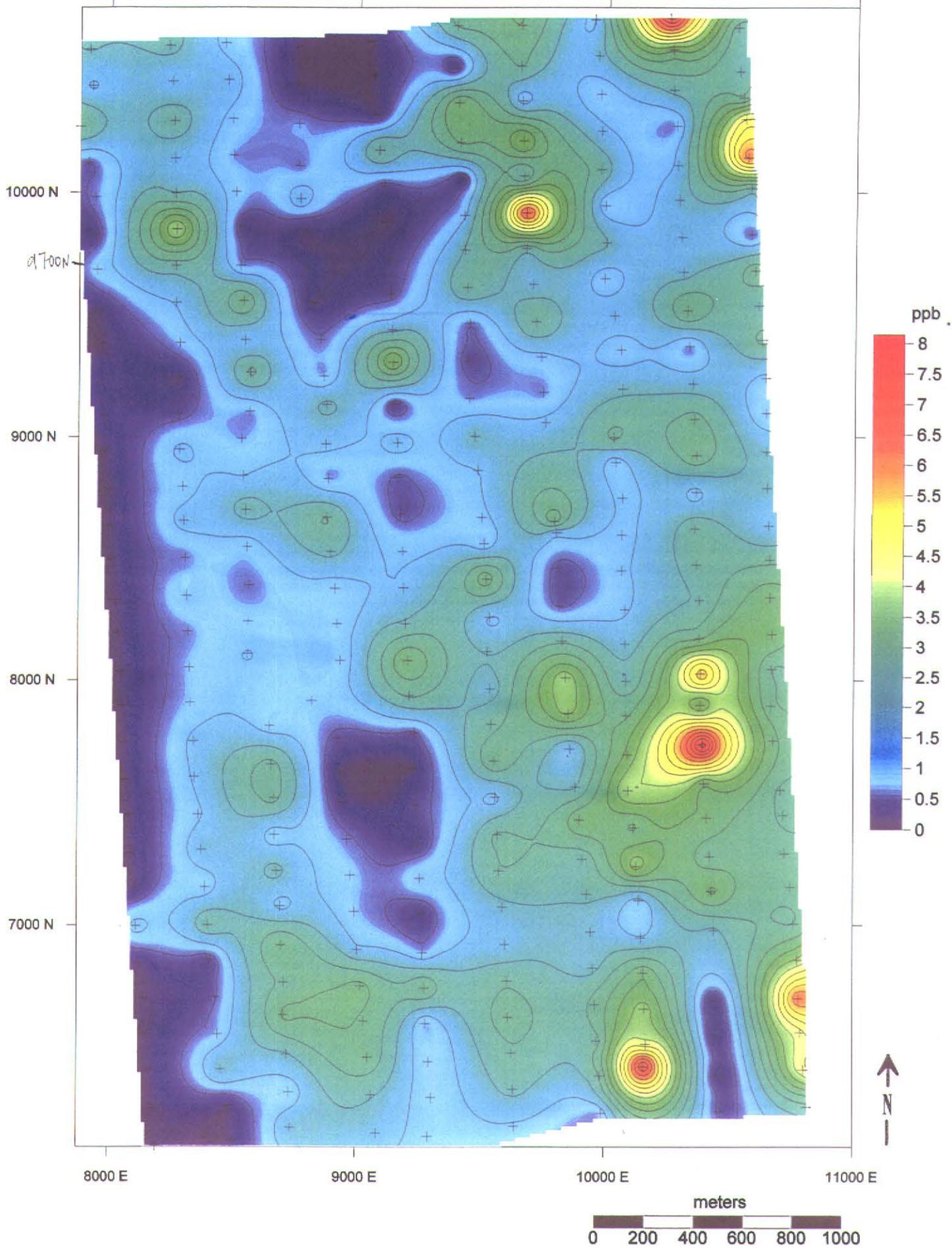


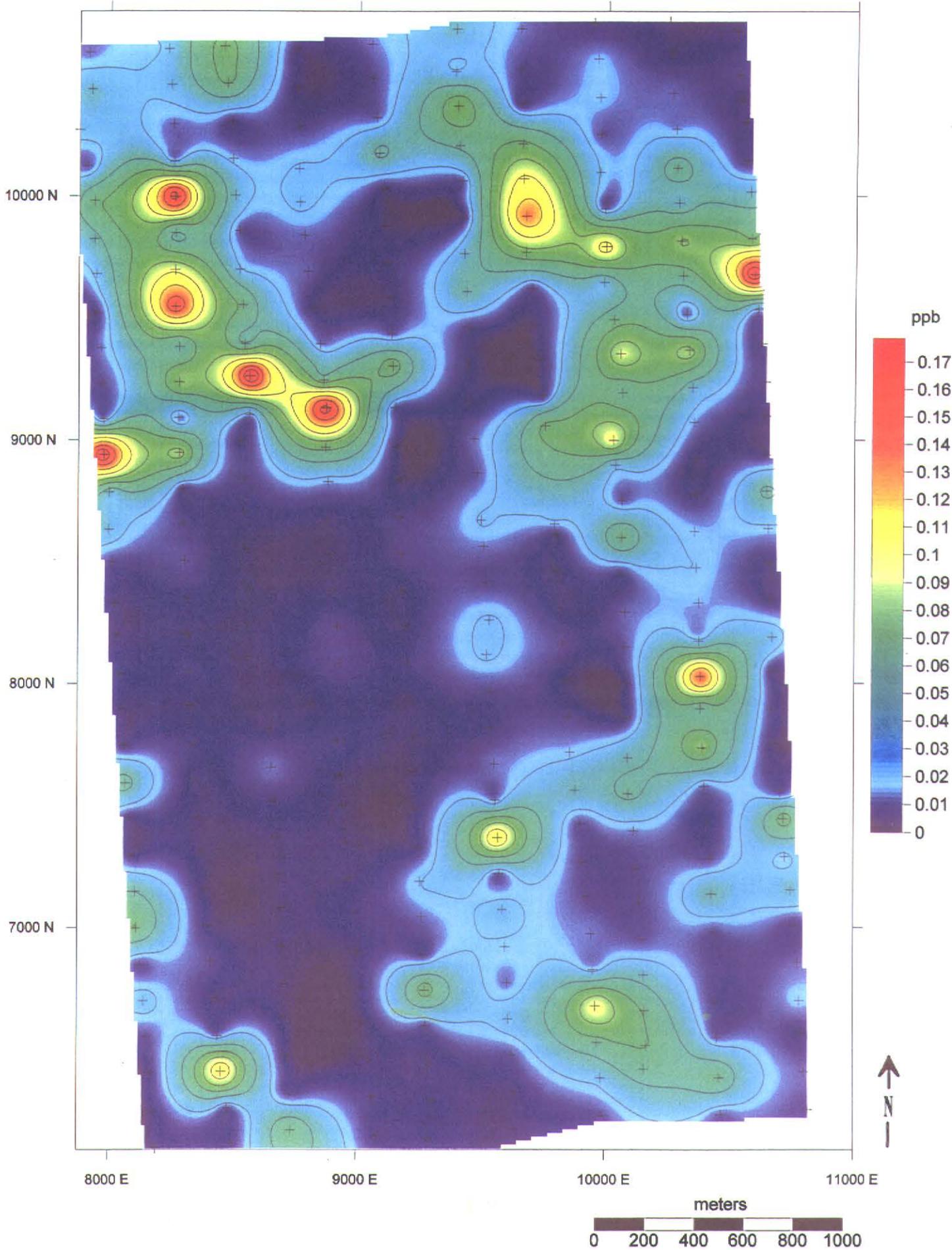






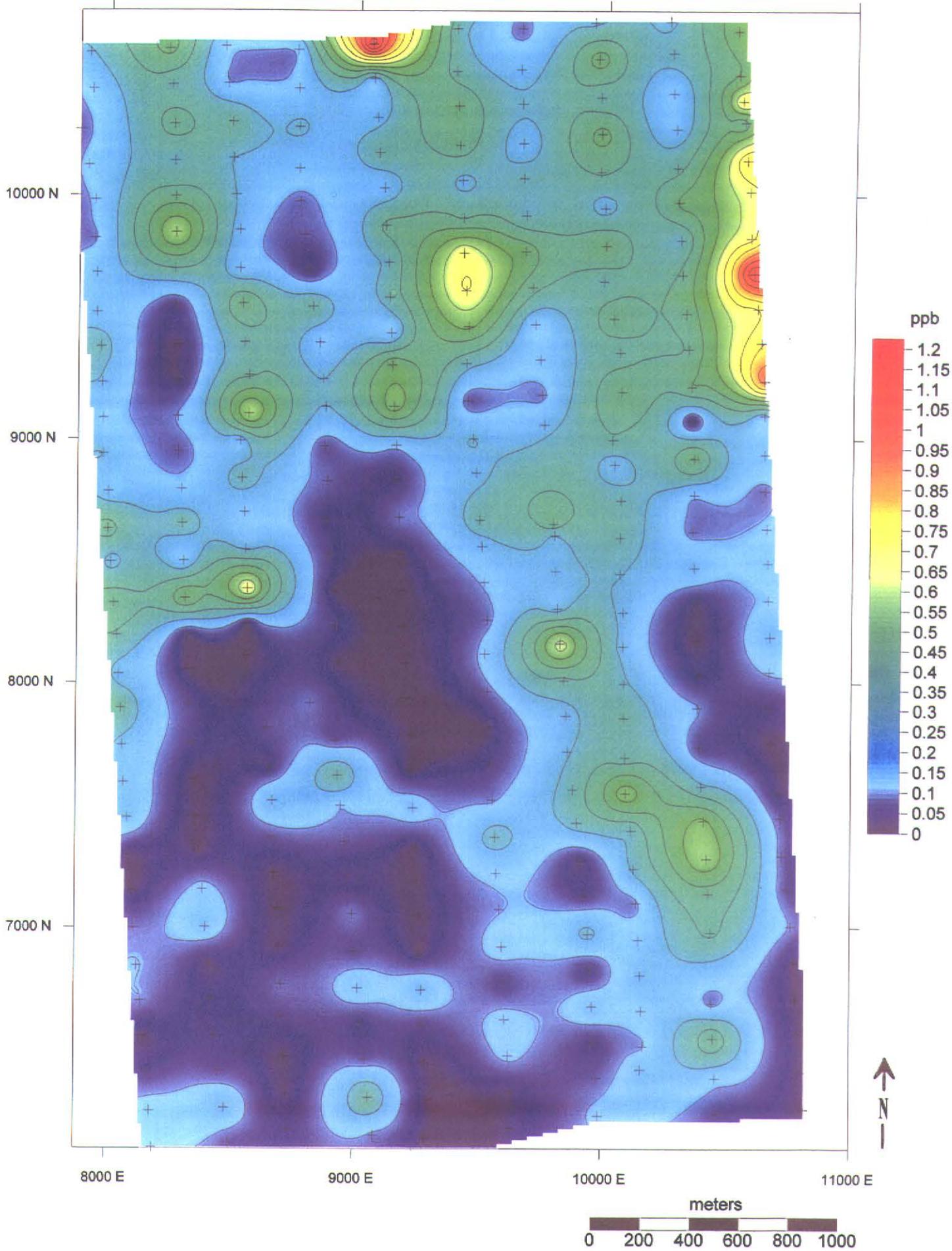


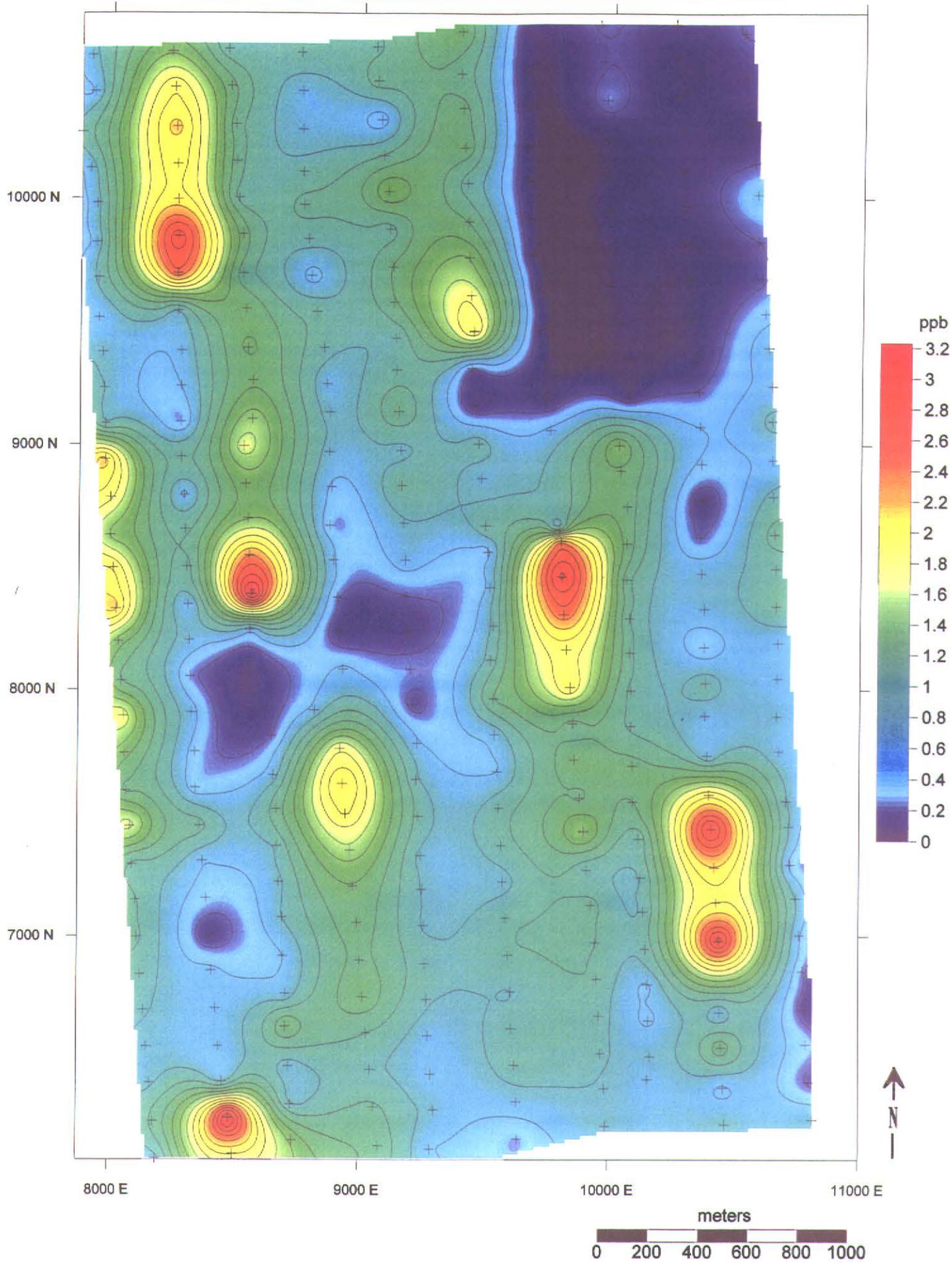




Element Group: Oxidation Suite  
Drawn by: G.T. Hill

Element: Gold  
Date: 21 September 2001



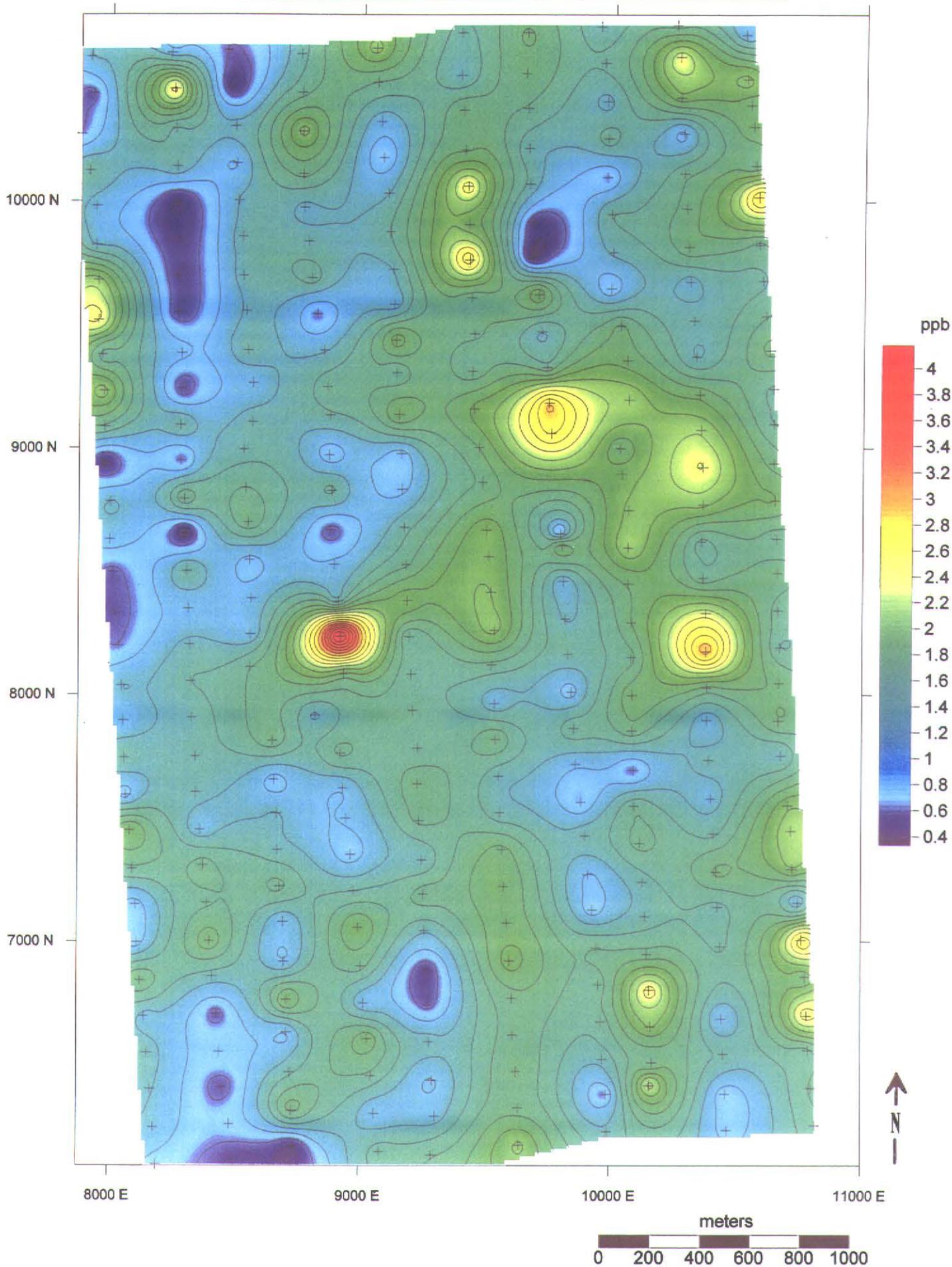


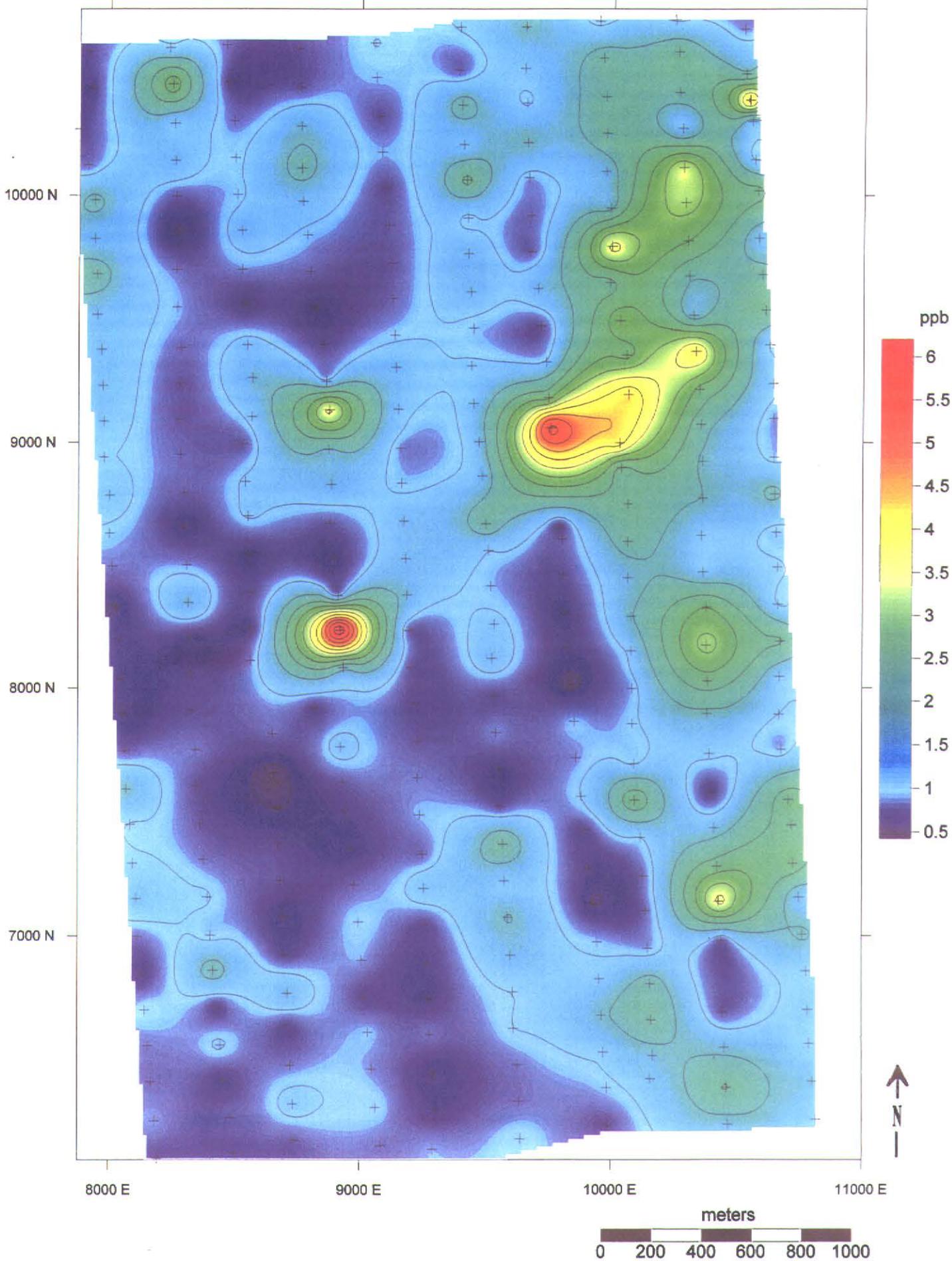
Element Group: Oxidation Suite

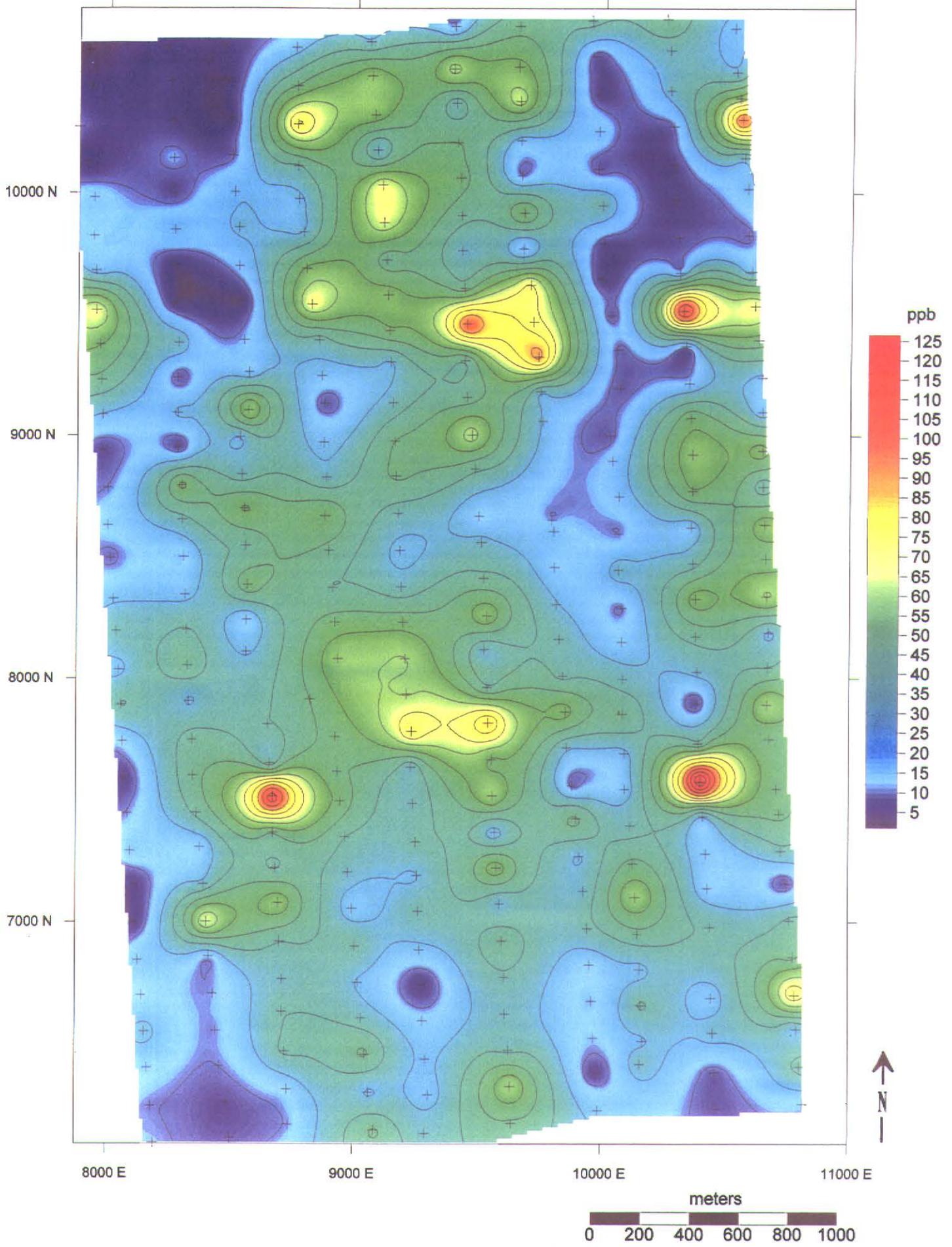
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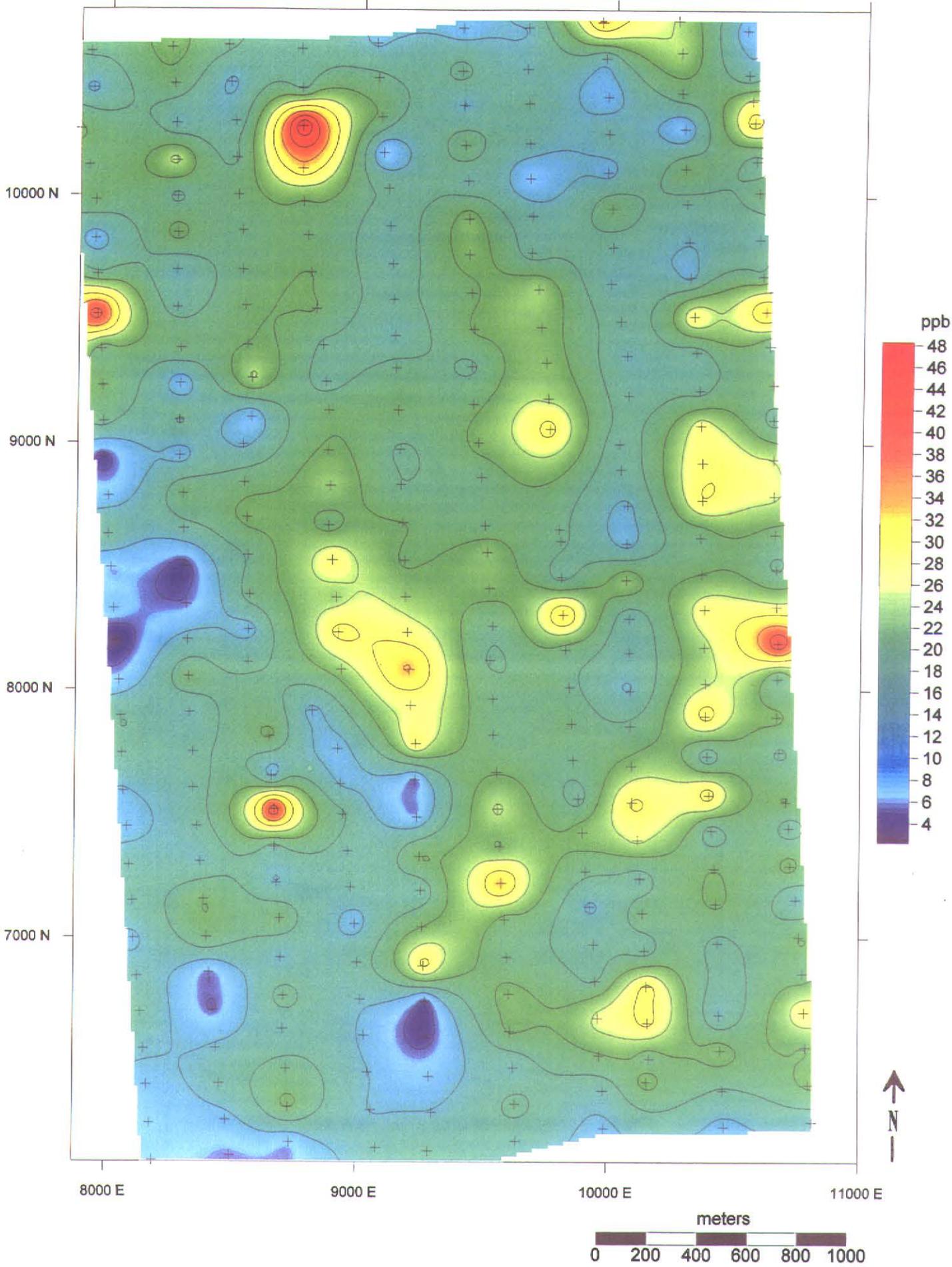
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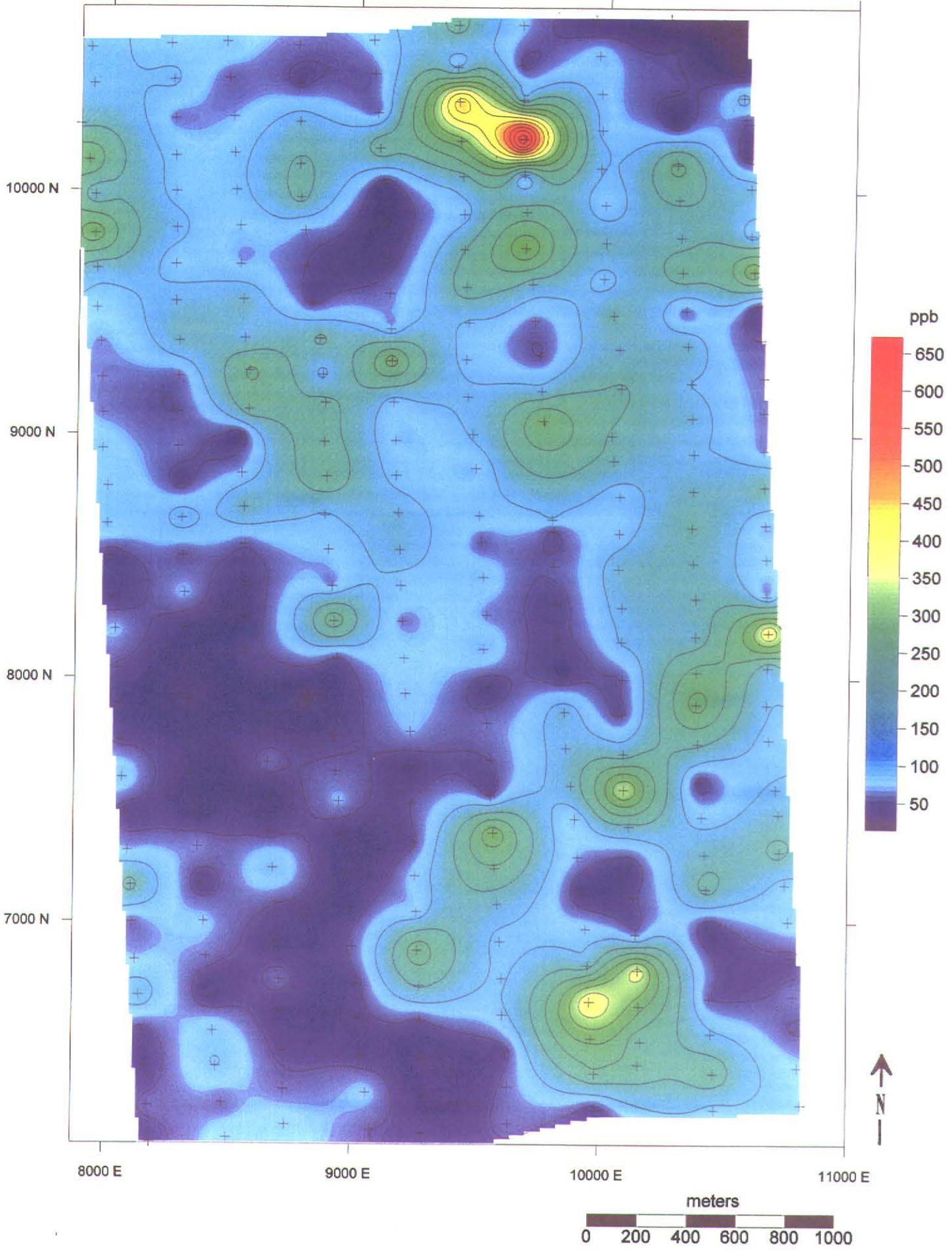
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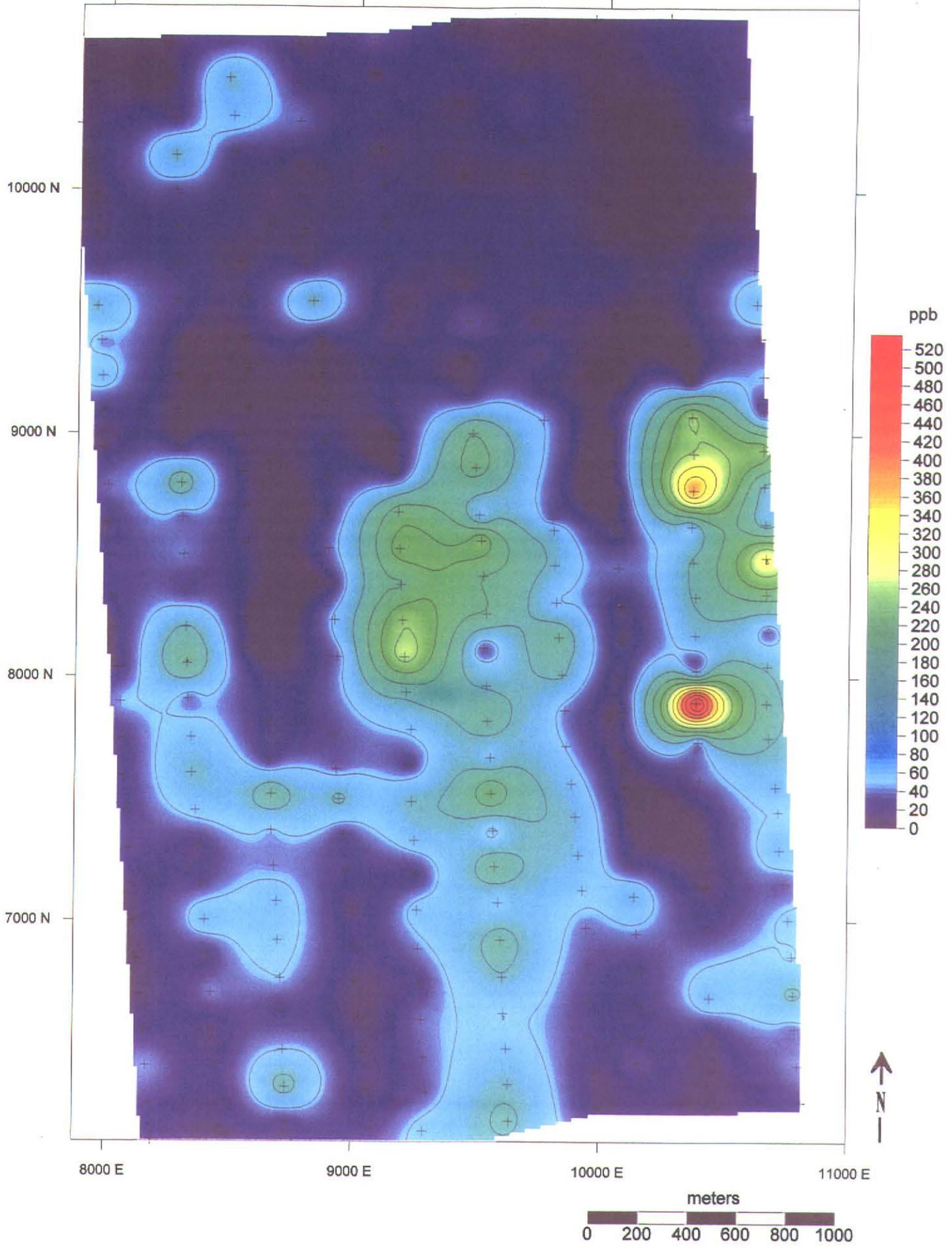


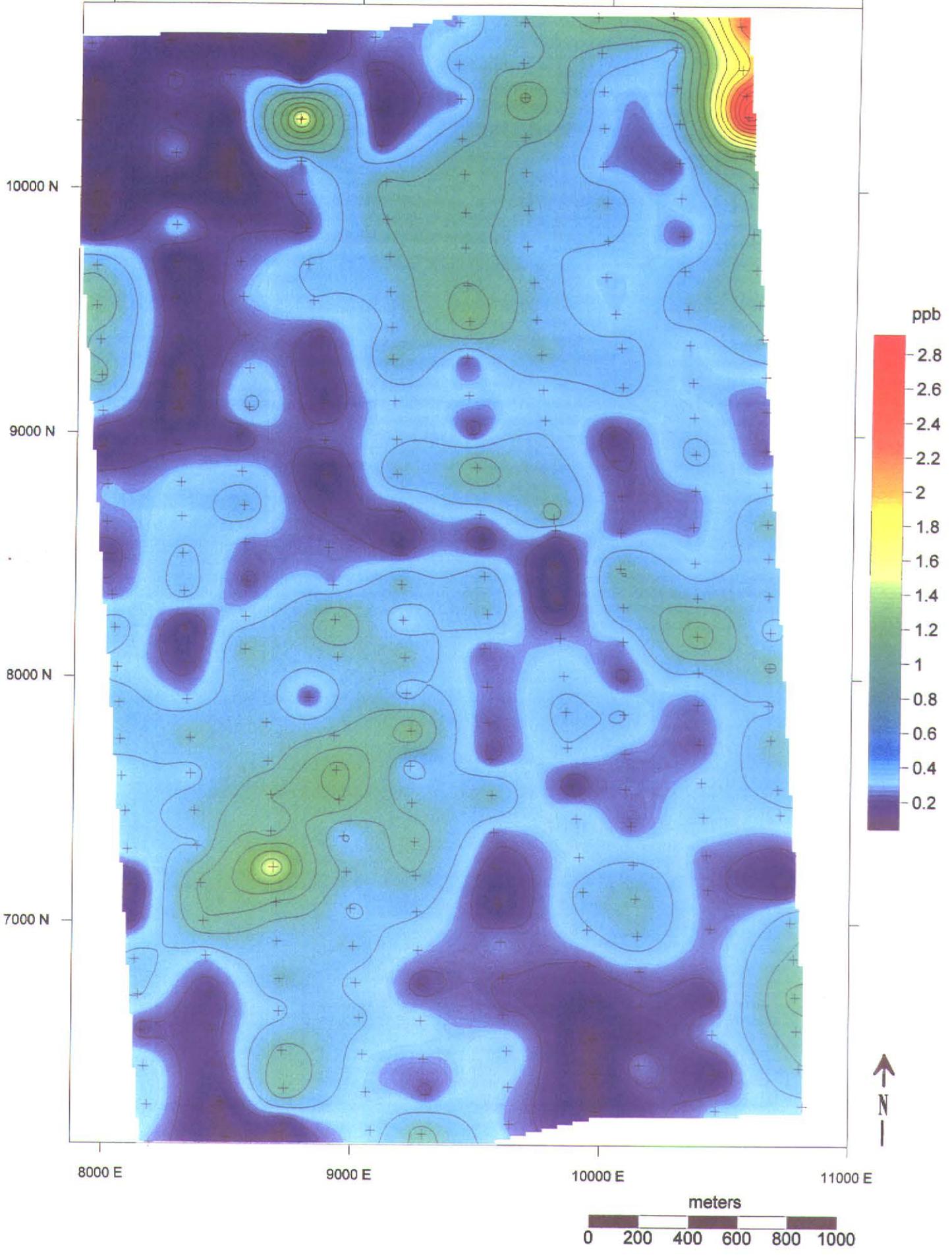






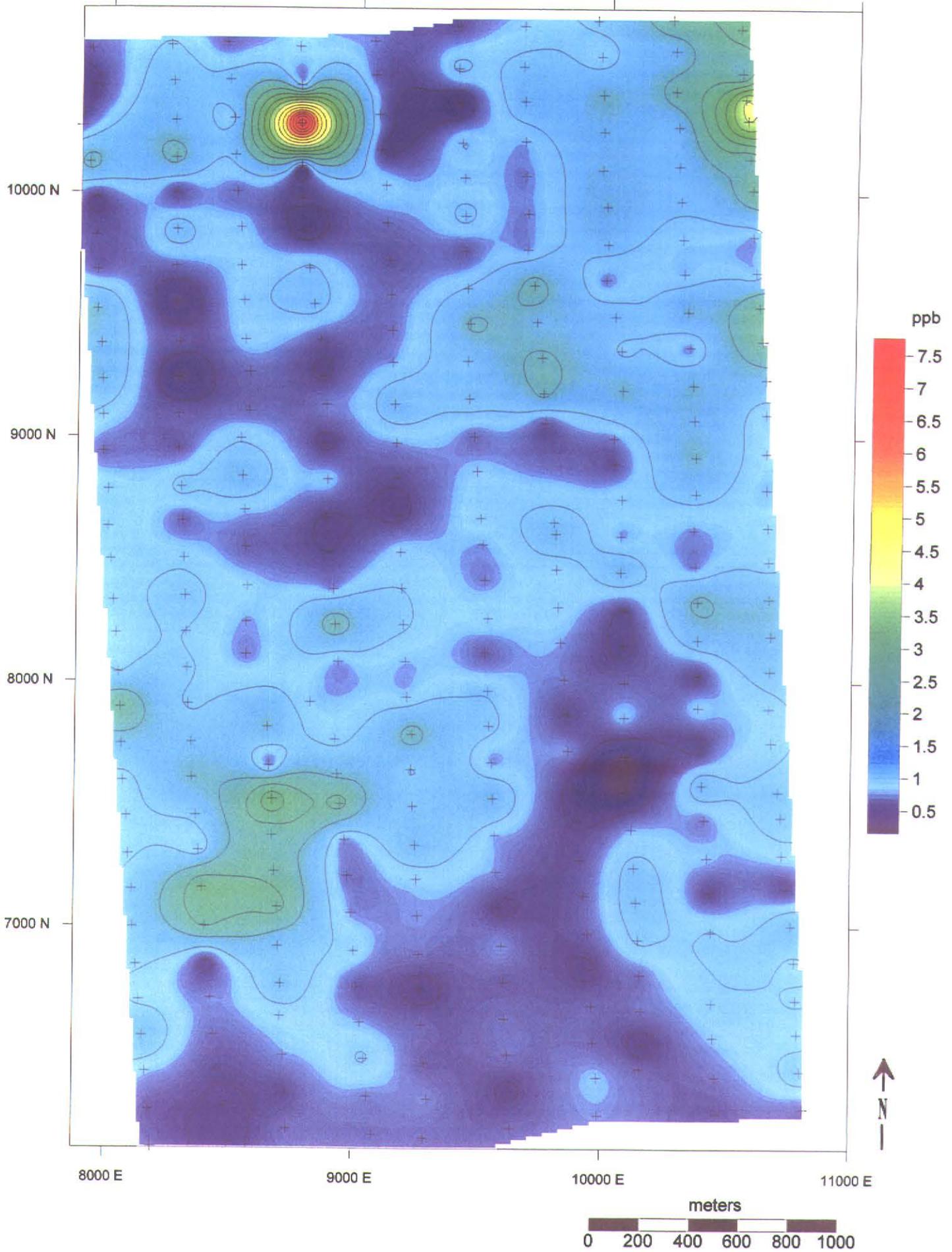


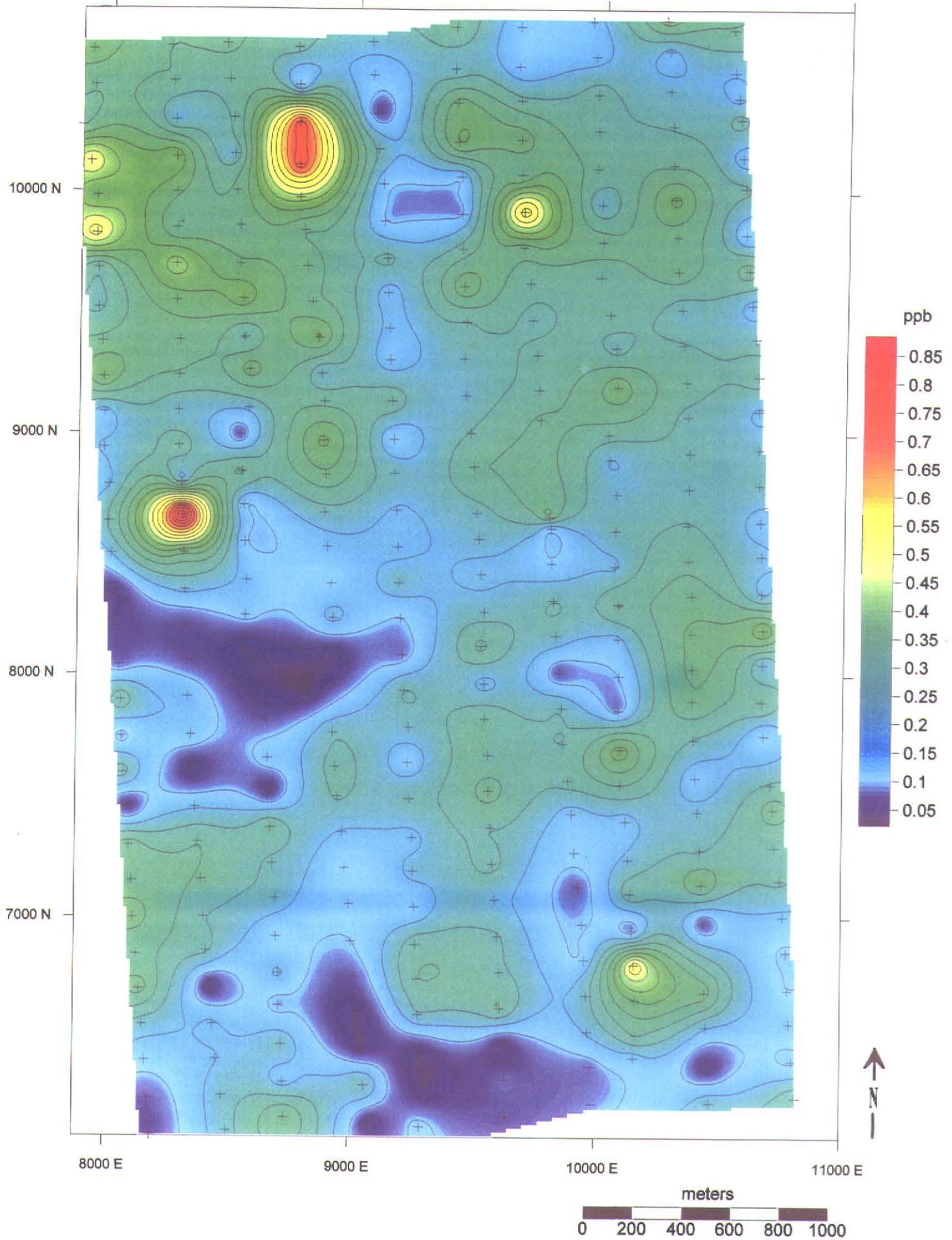


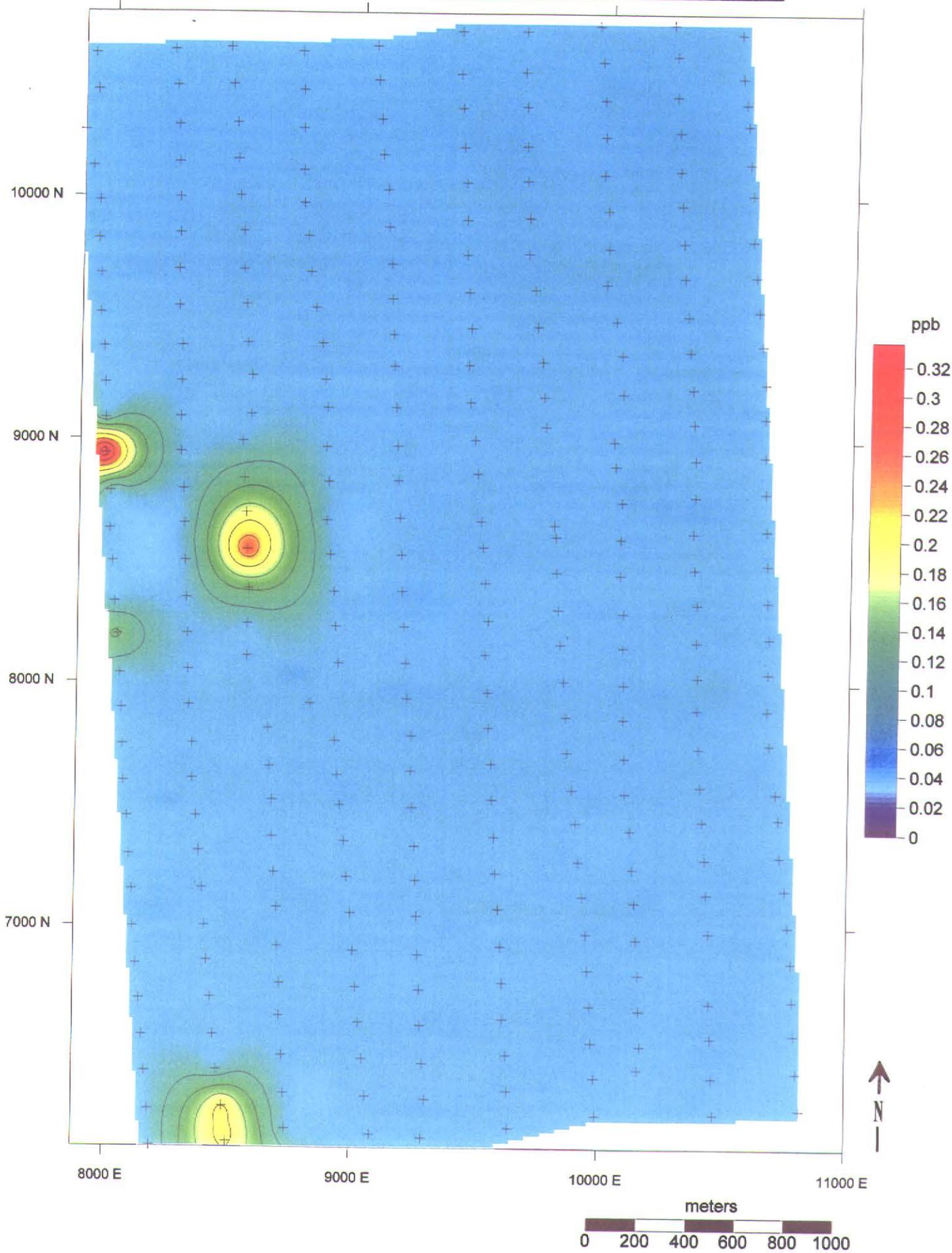


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Drawn by: G.T. Hill

Element: Gallium  
Date: 21 September 2001

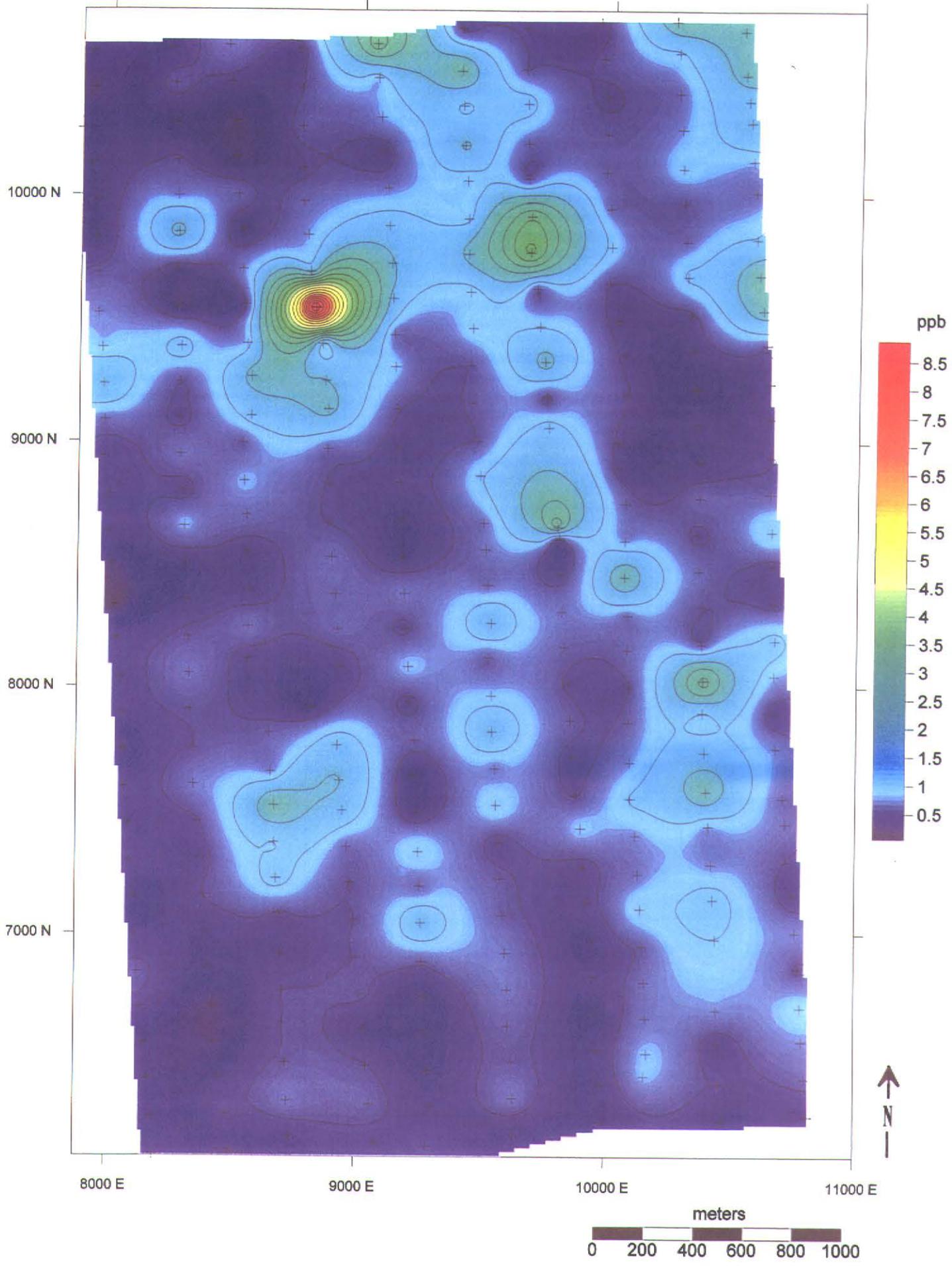


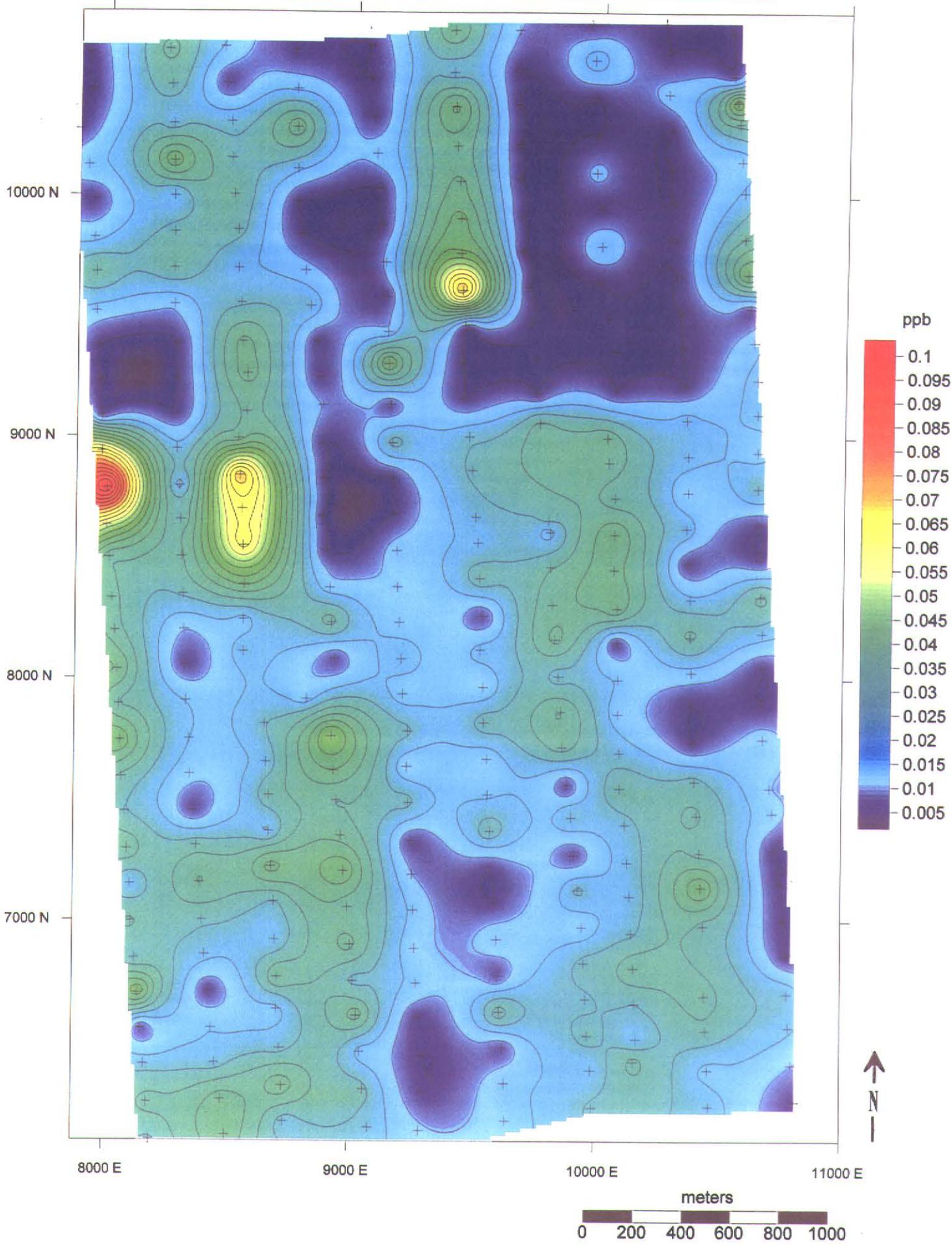


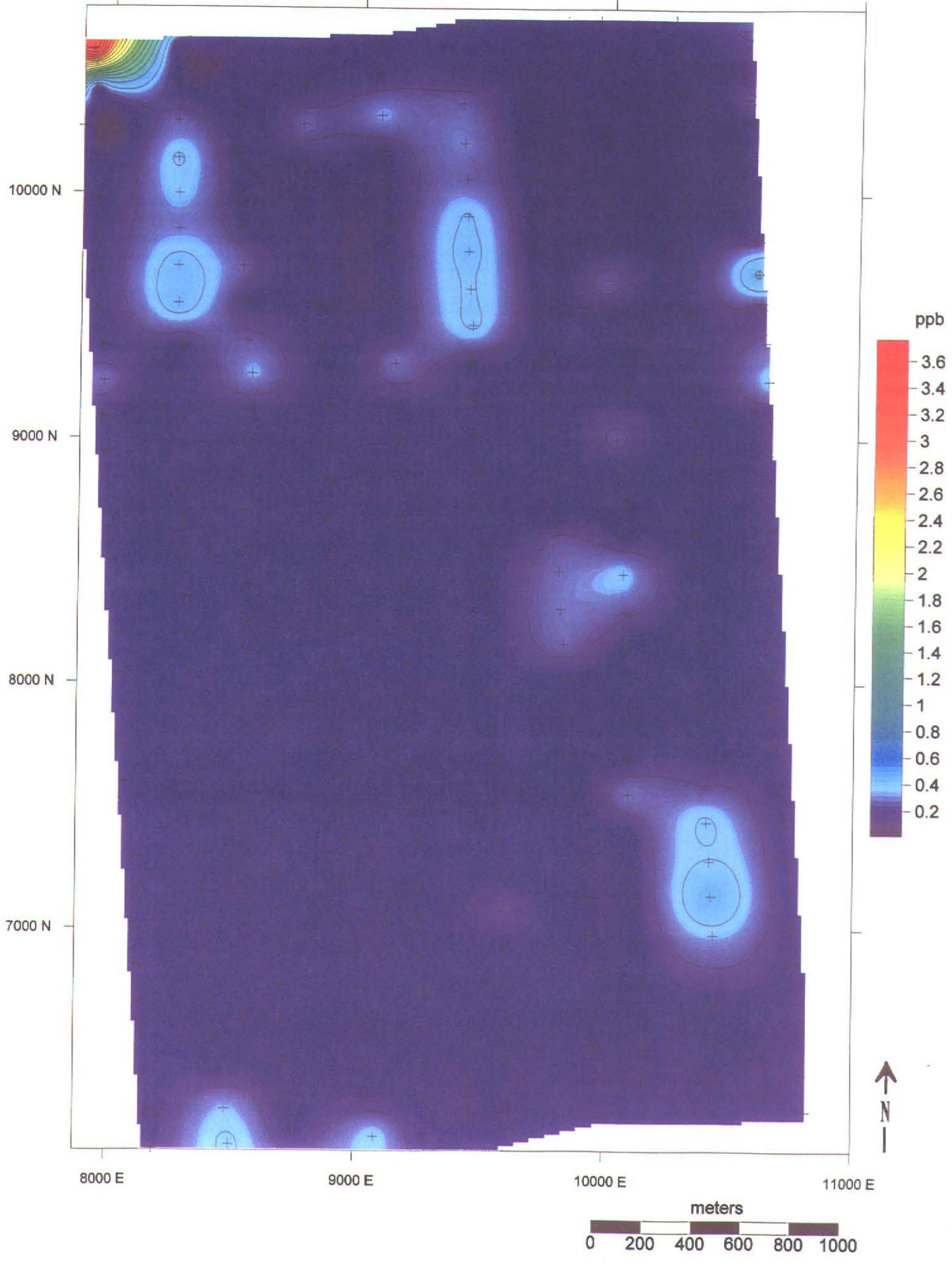


Element Group: Metals  
Drawn by: G.T. Hill

Element: Cadmium  
Date: 21 September 2001





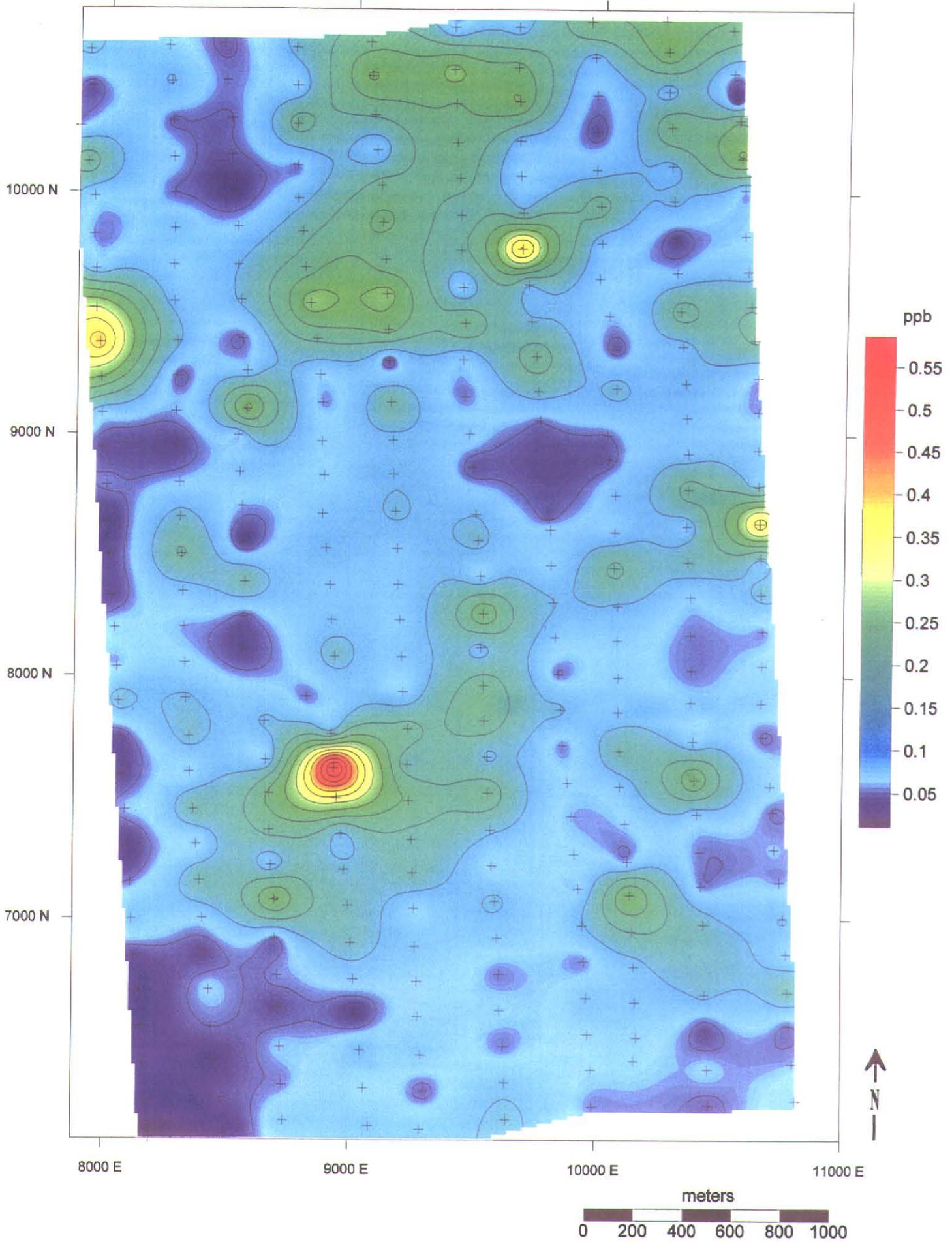


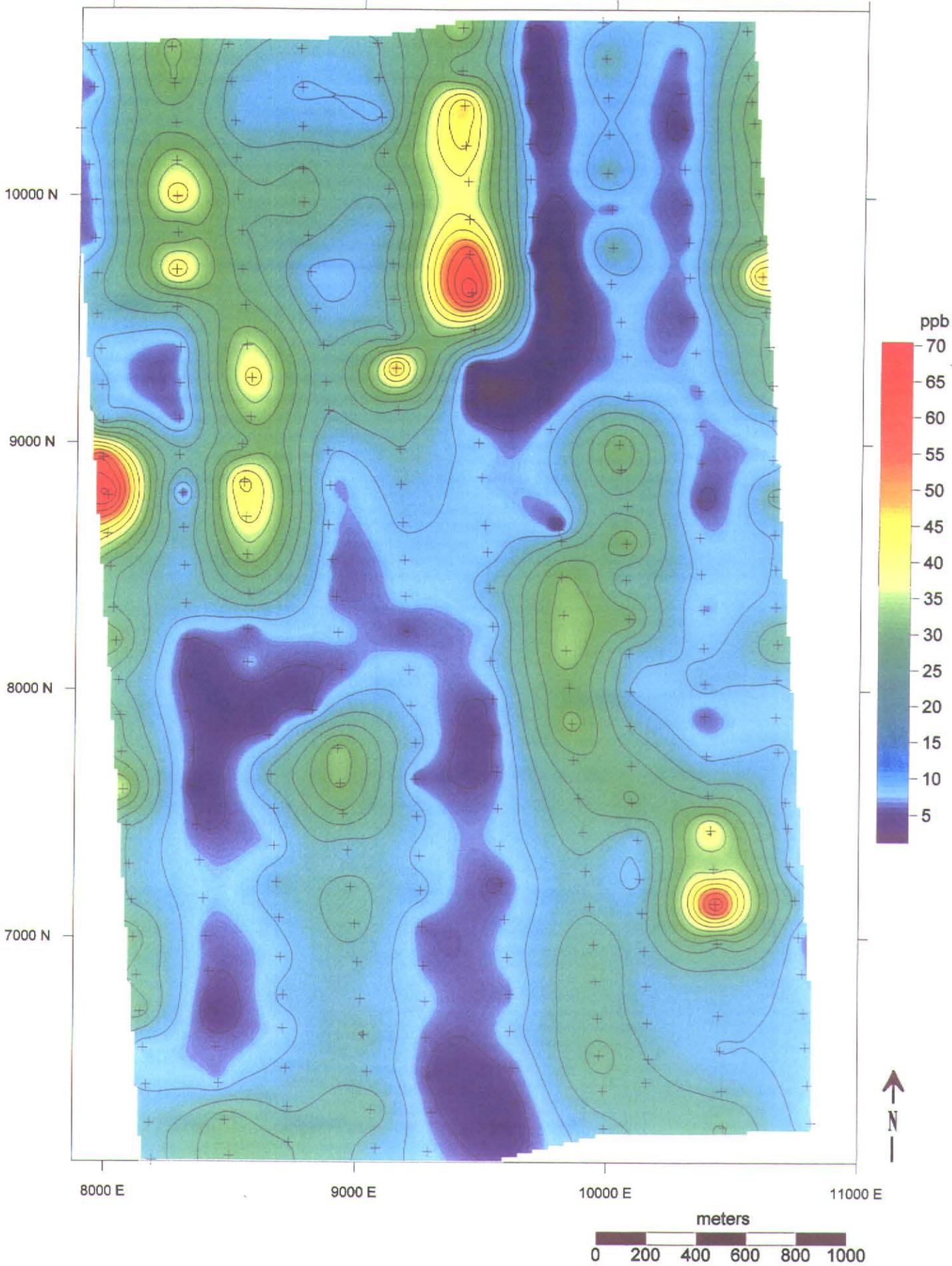
Golden Runner Project, B.C. N.T.S. 92 I/10 Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Data

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Drawn by: G.T. Hill

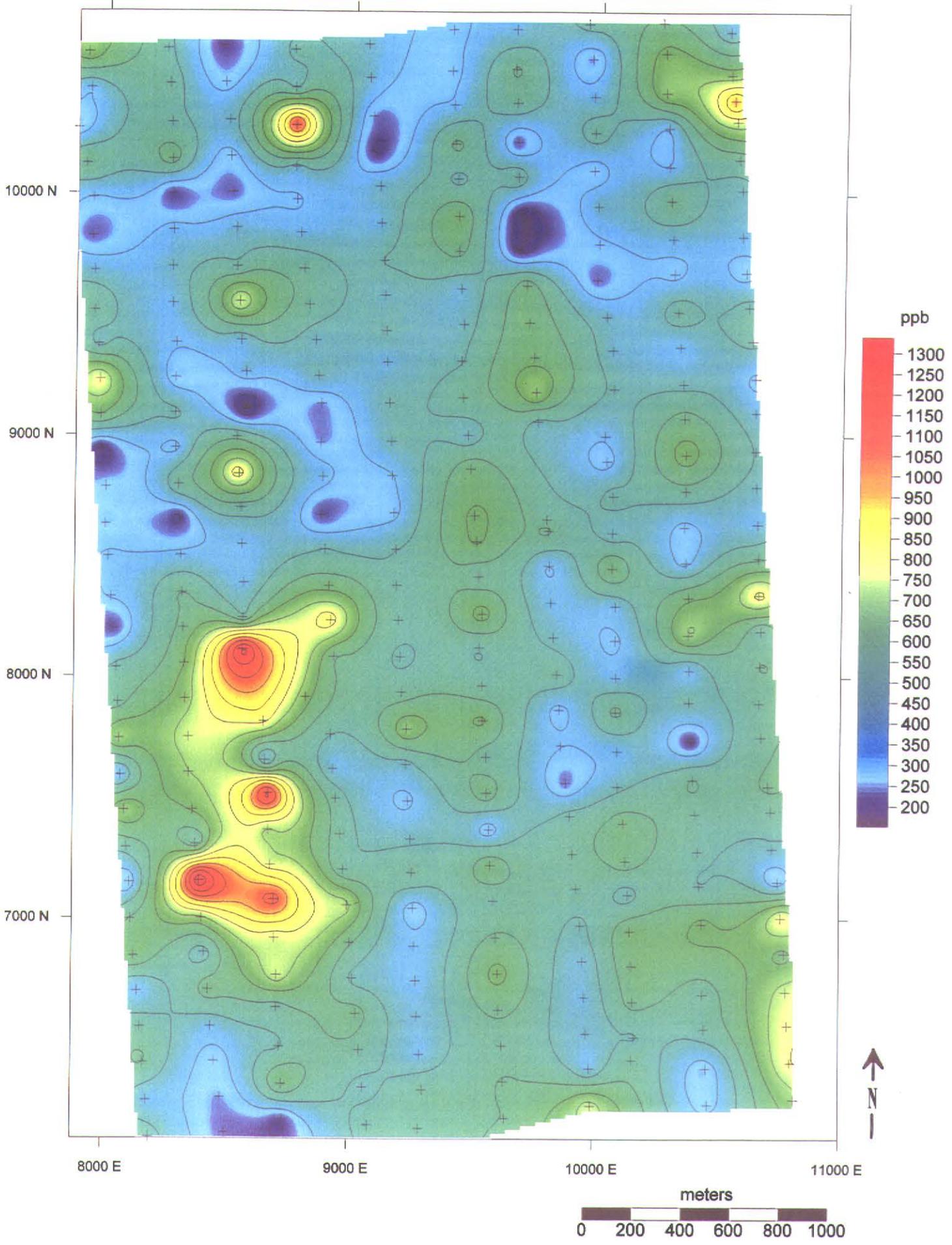
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Date: 21 September 2001

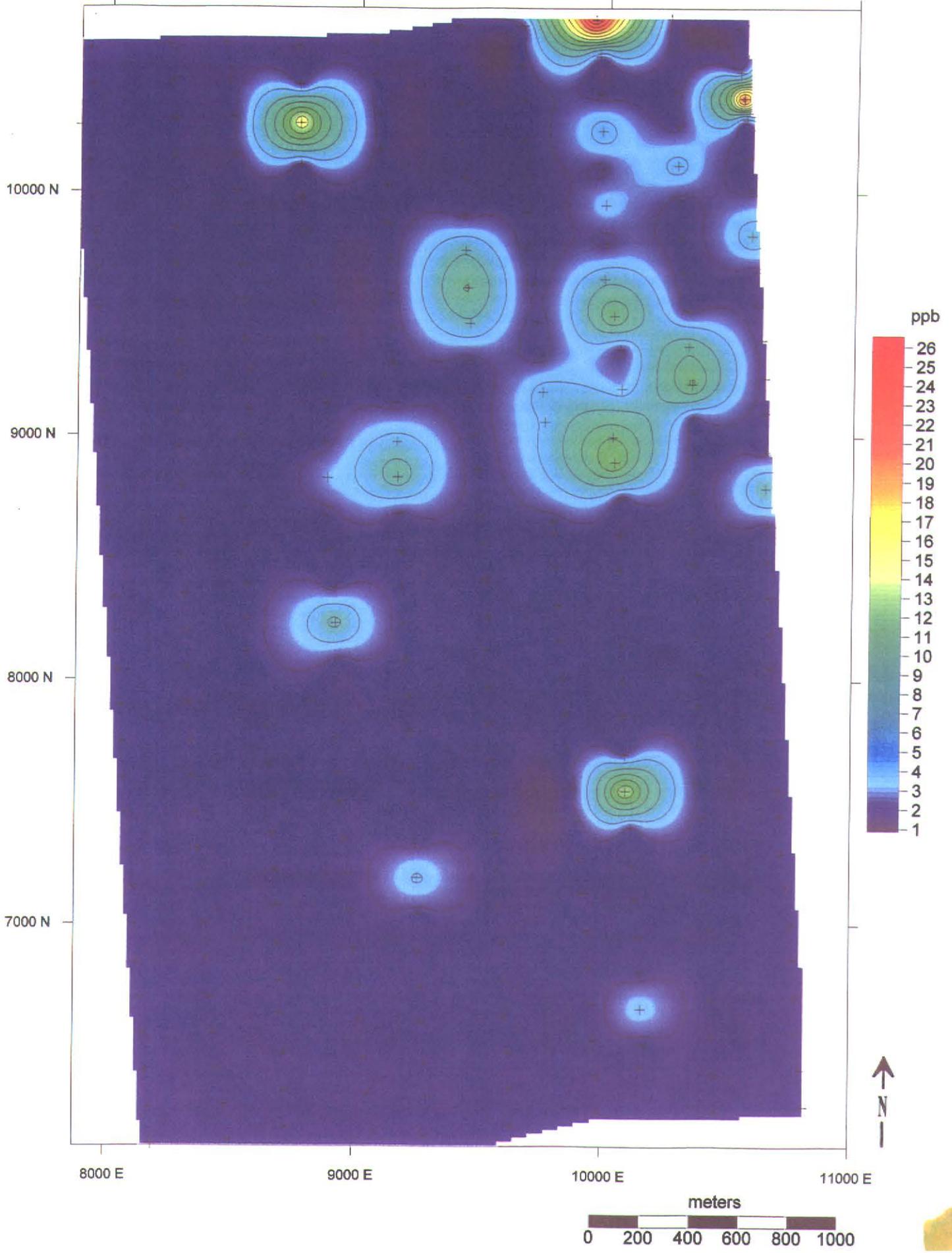
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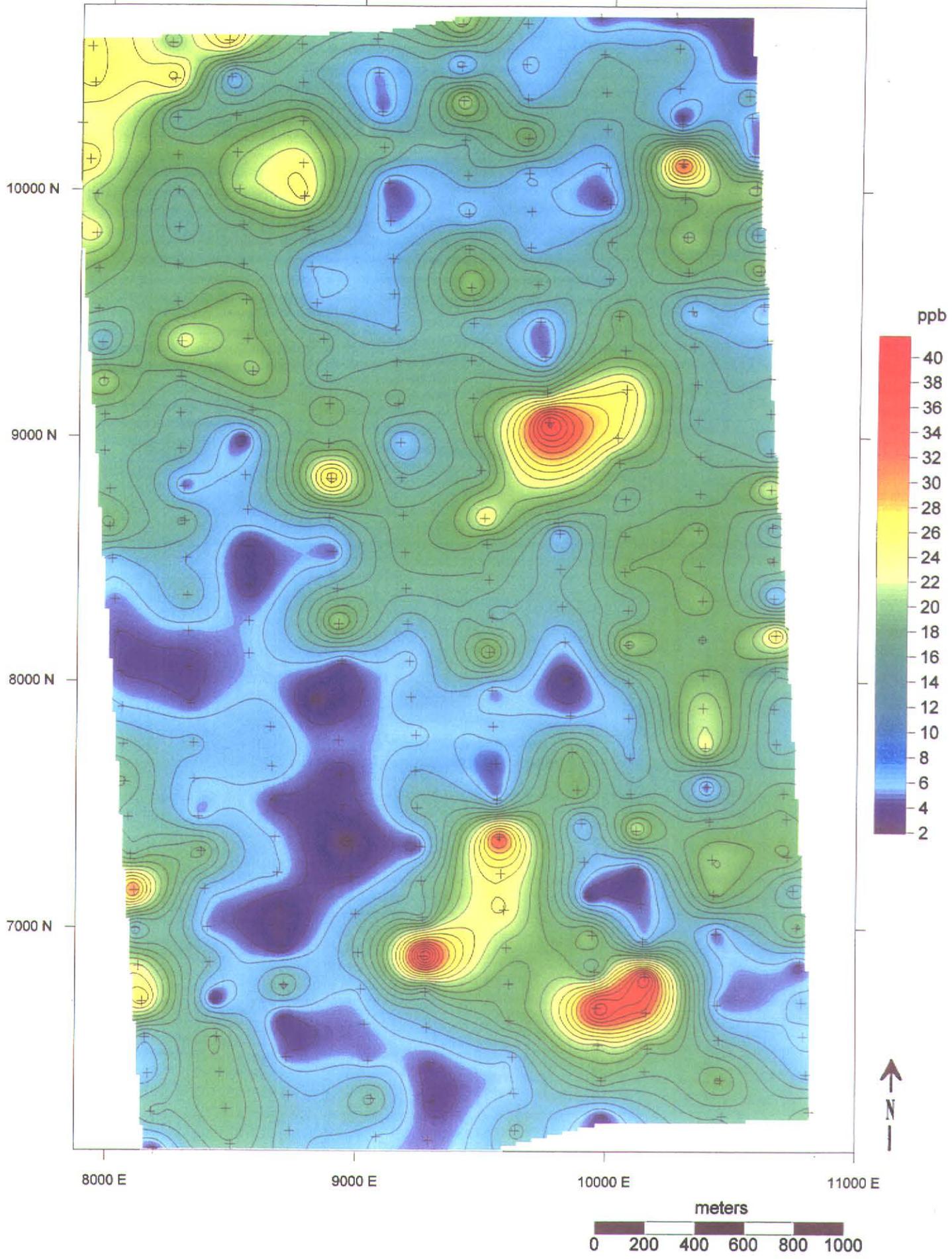


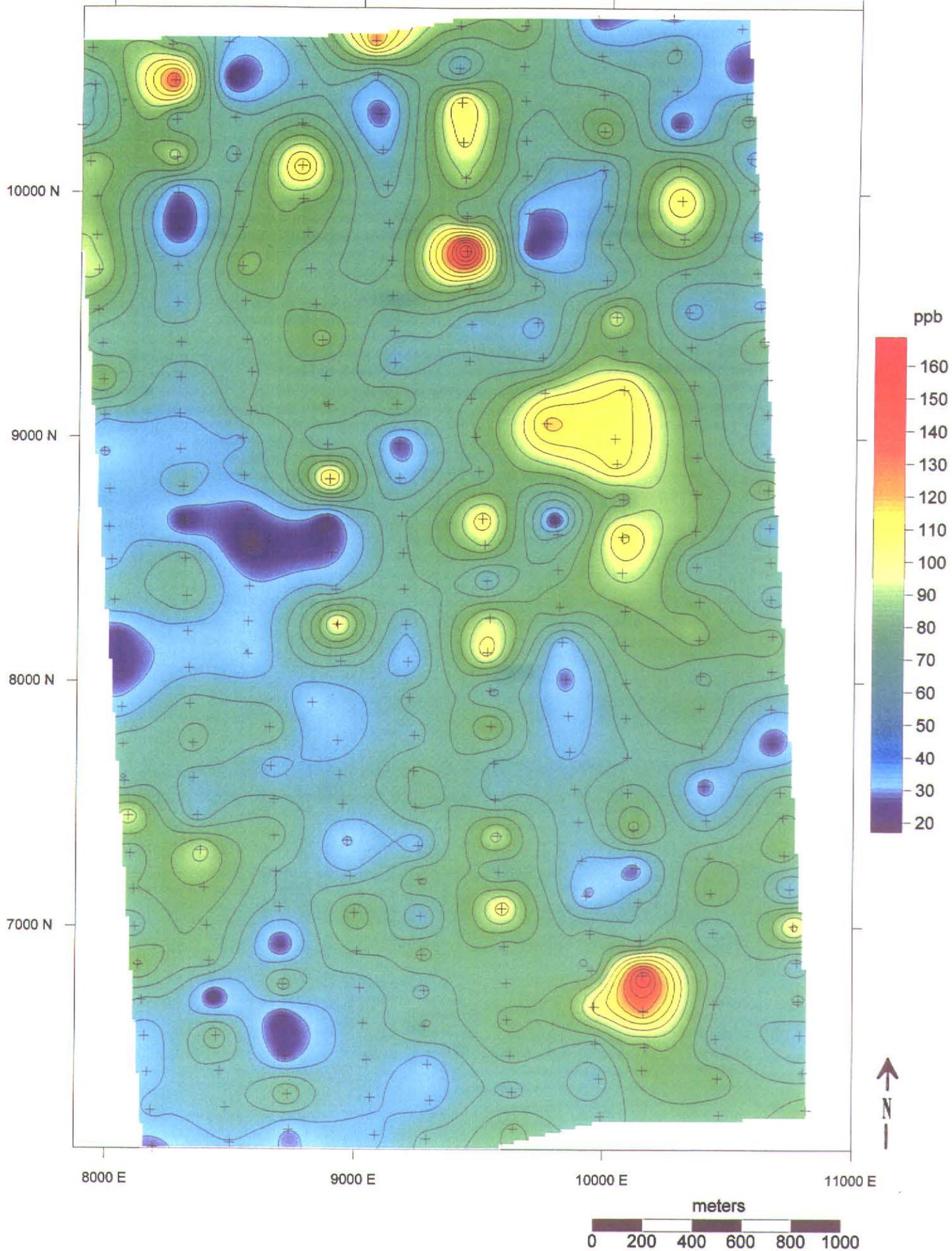


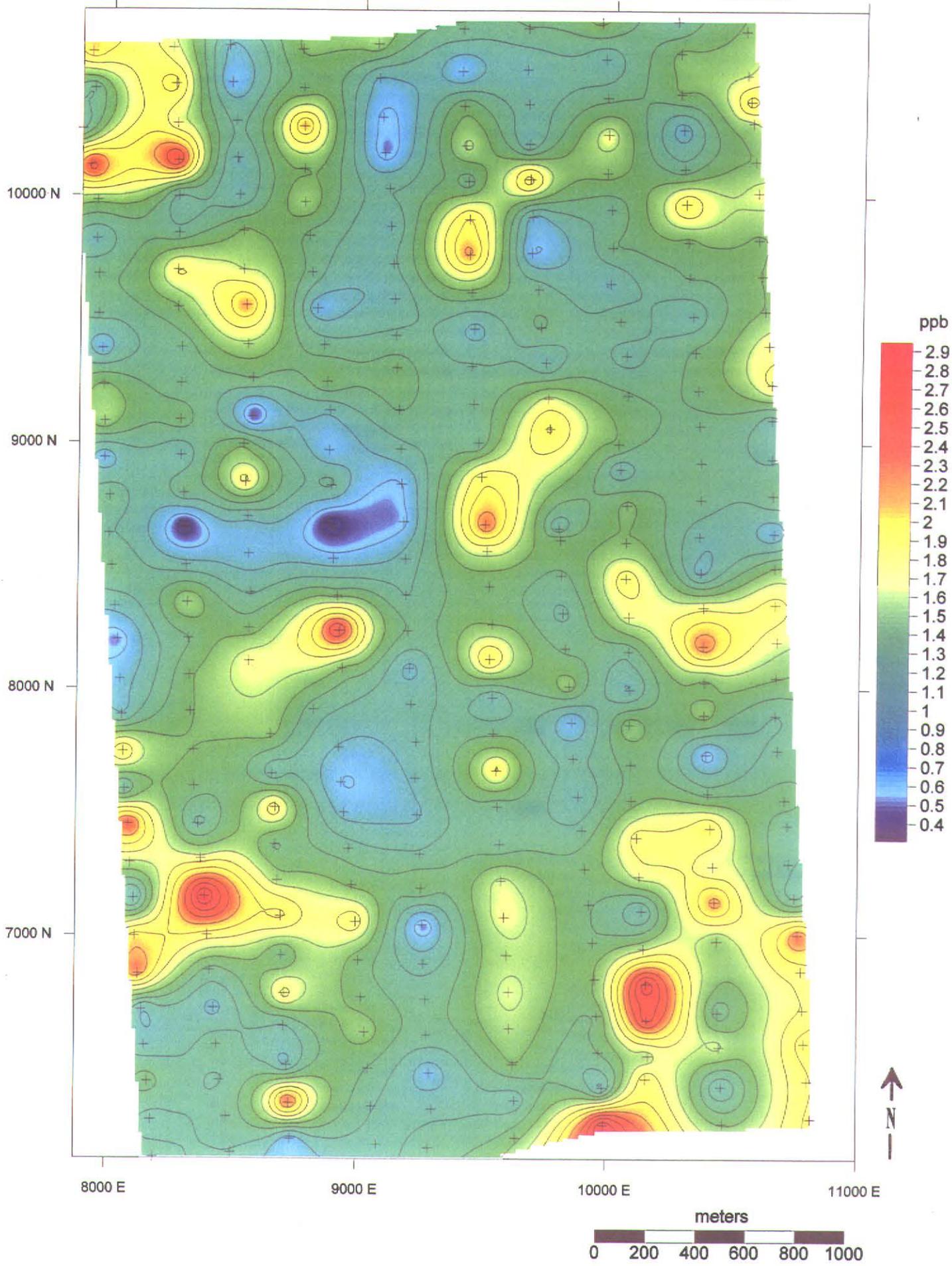
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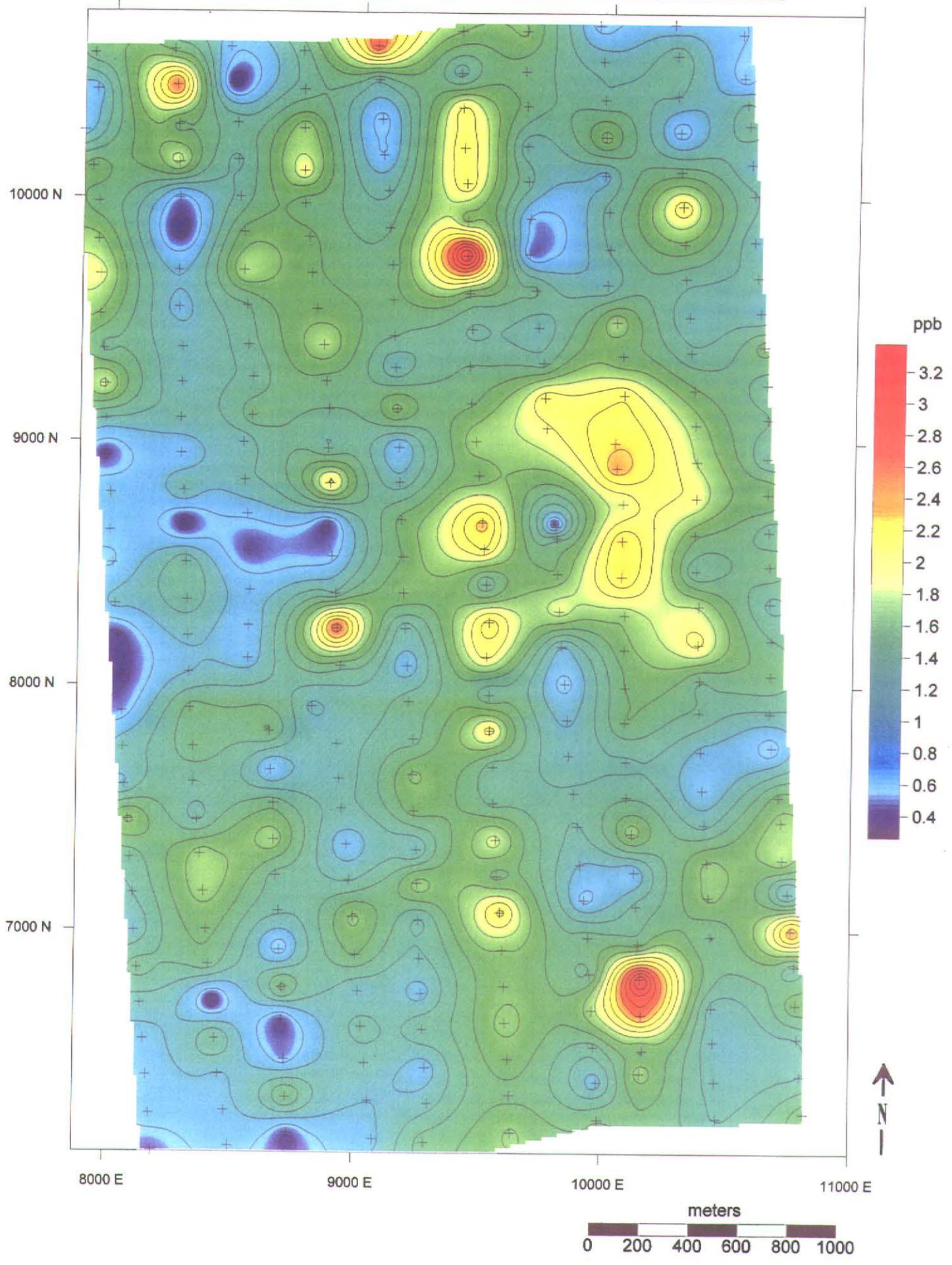




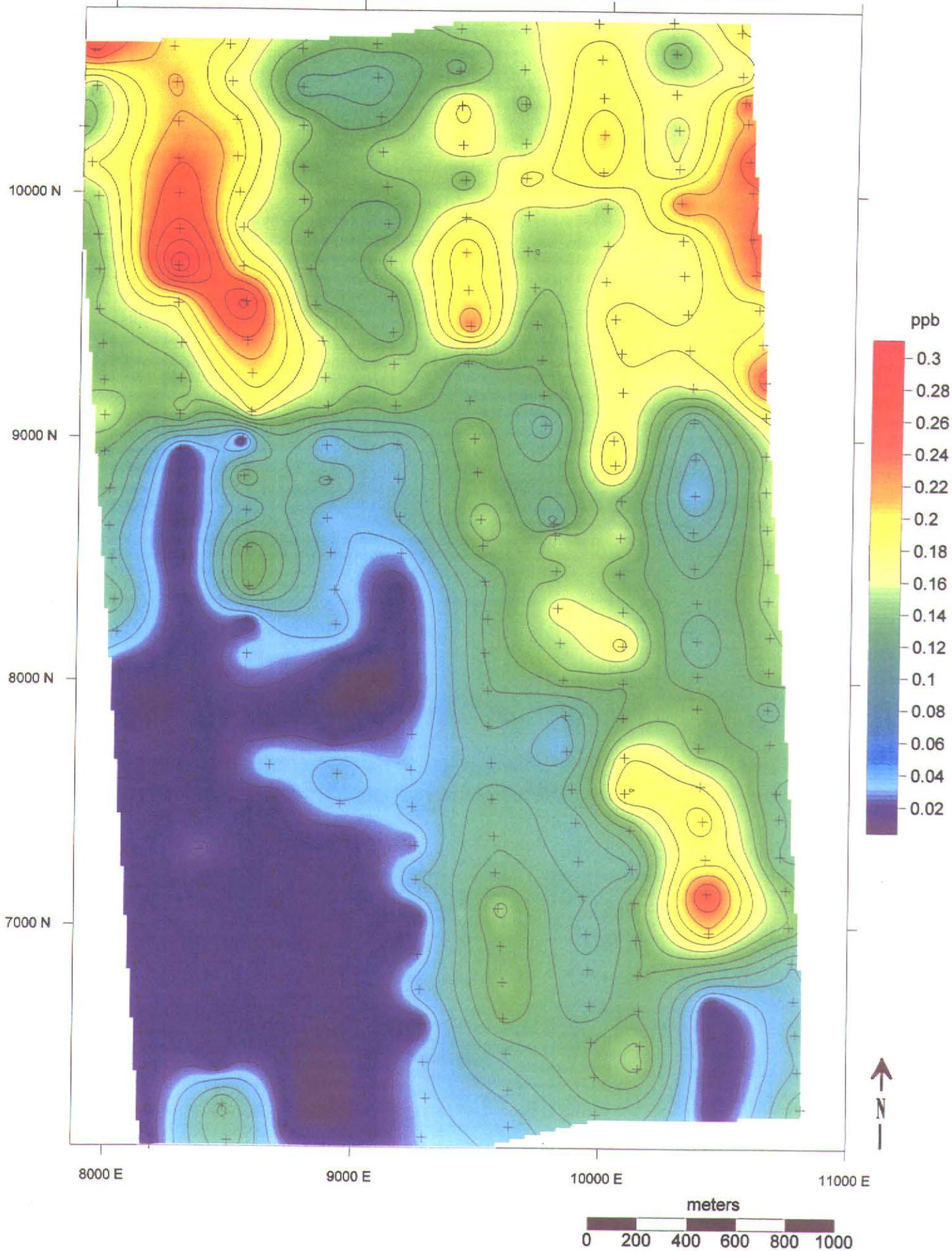


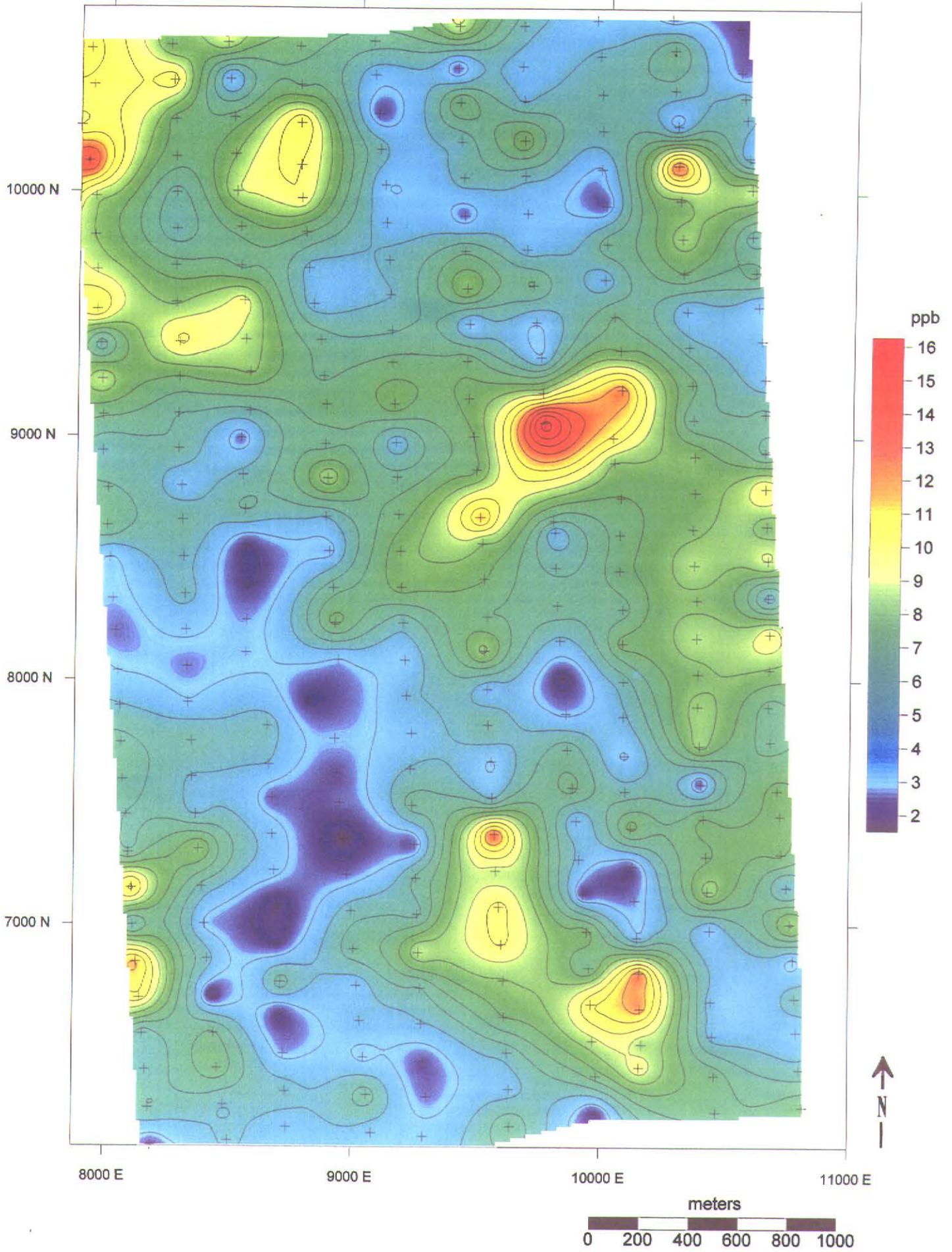


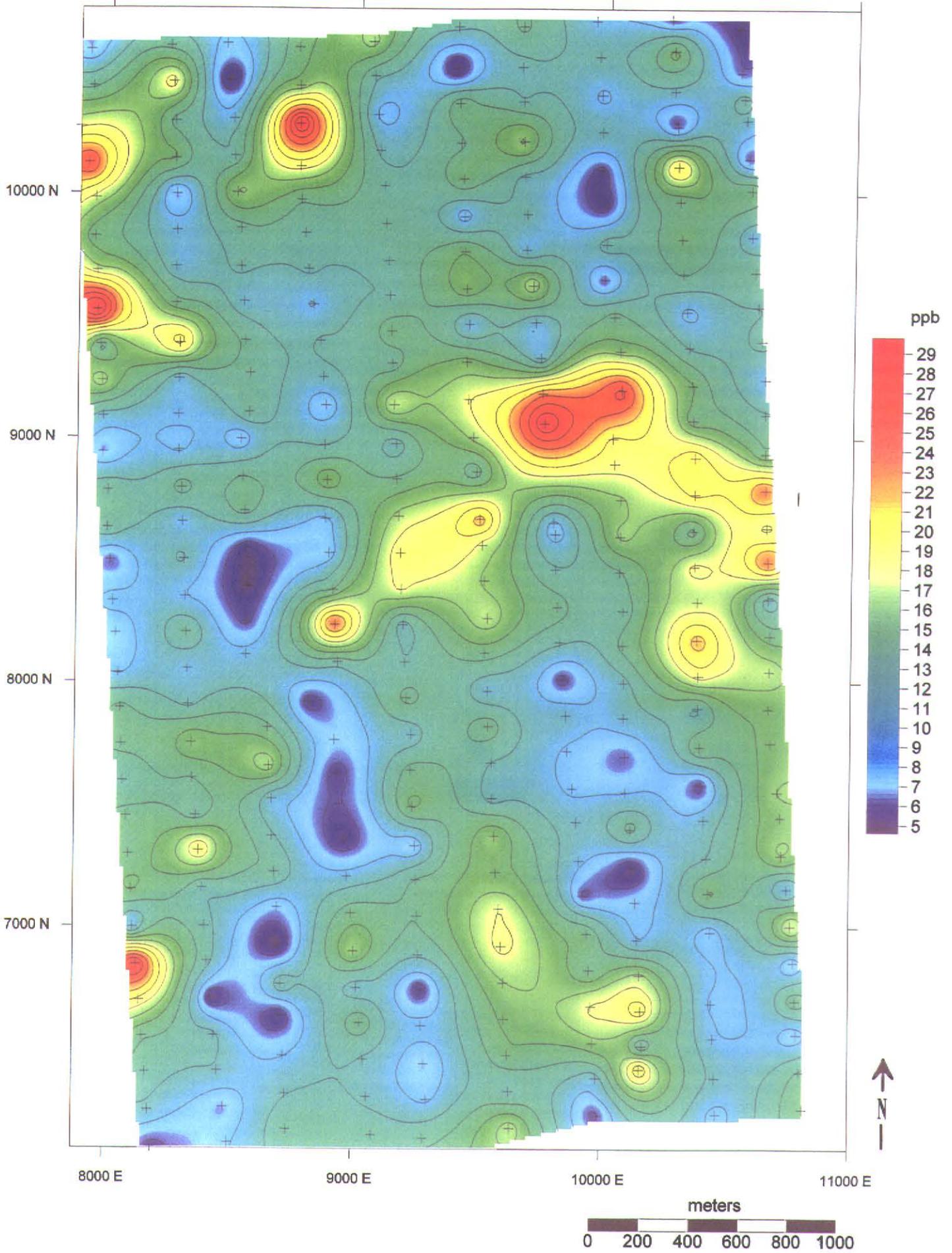




47







Golden Runner Project, B.C. N.T.S. 92 I/10 Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Data

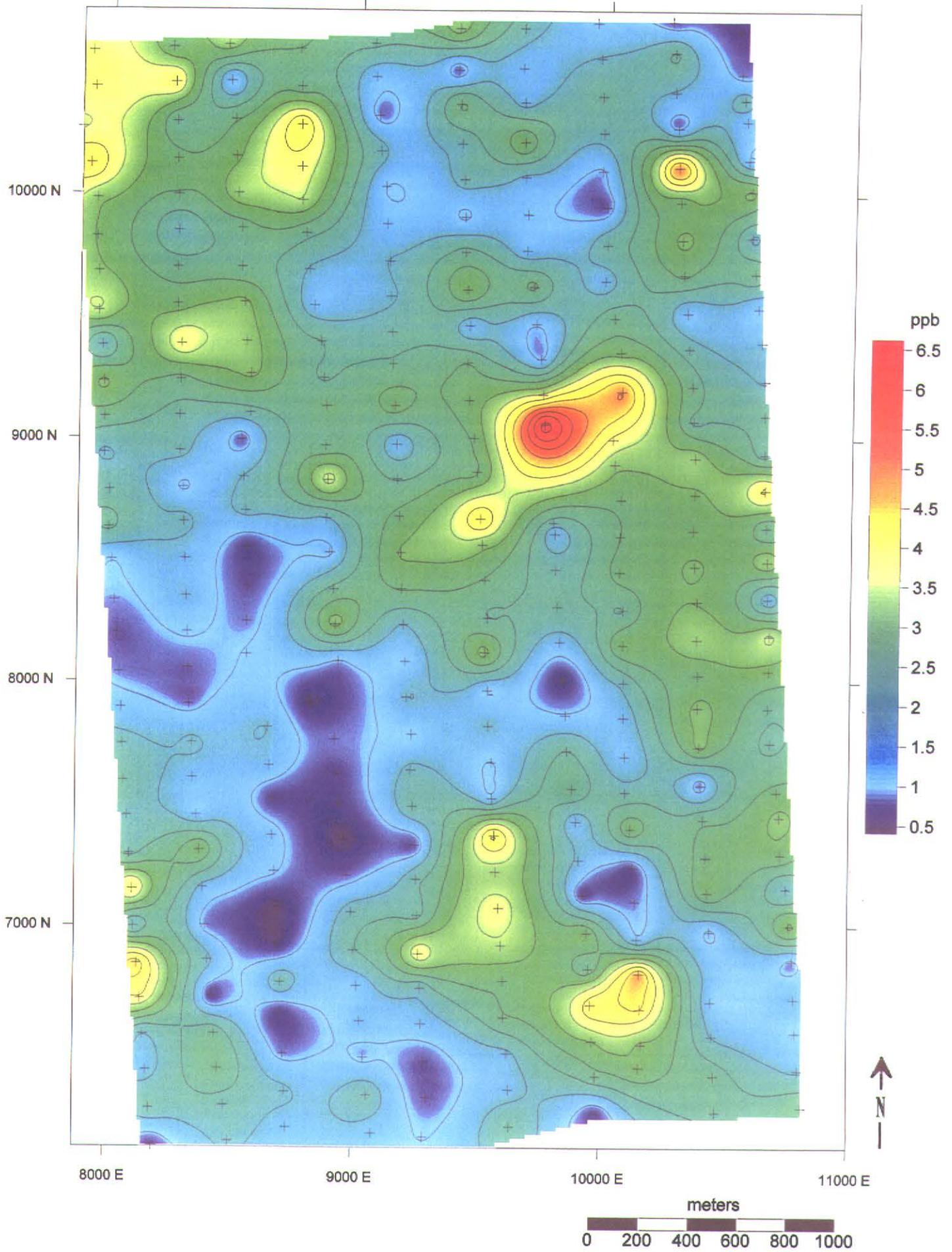
Element Group: Rare Earth Elements

Element: Praseodymium

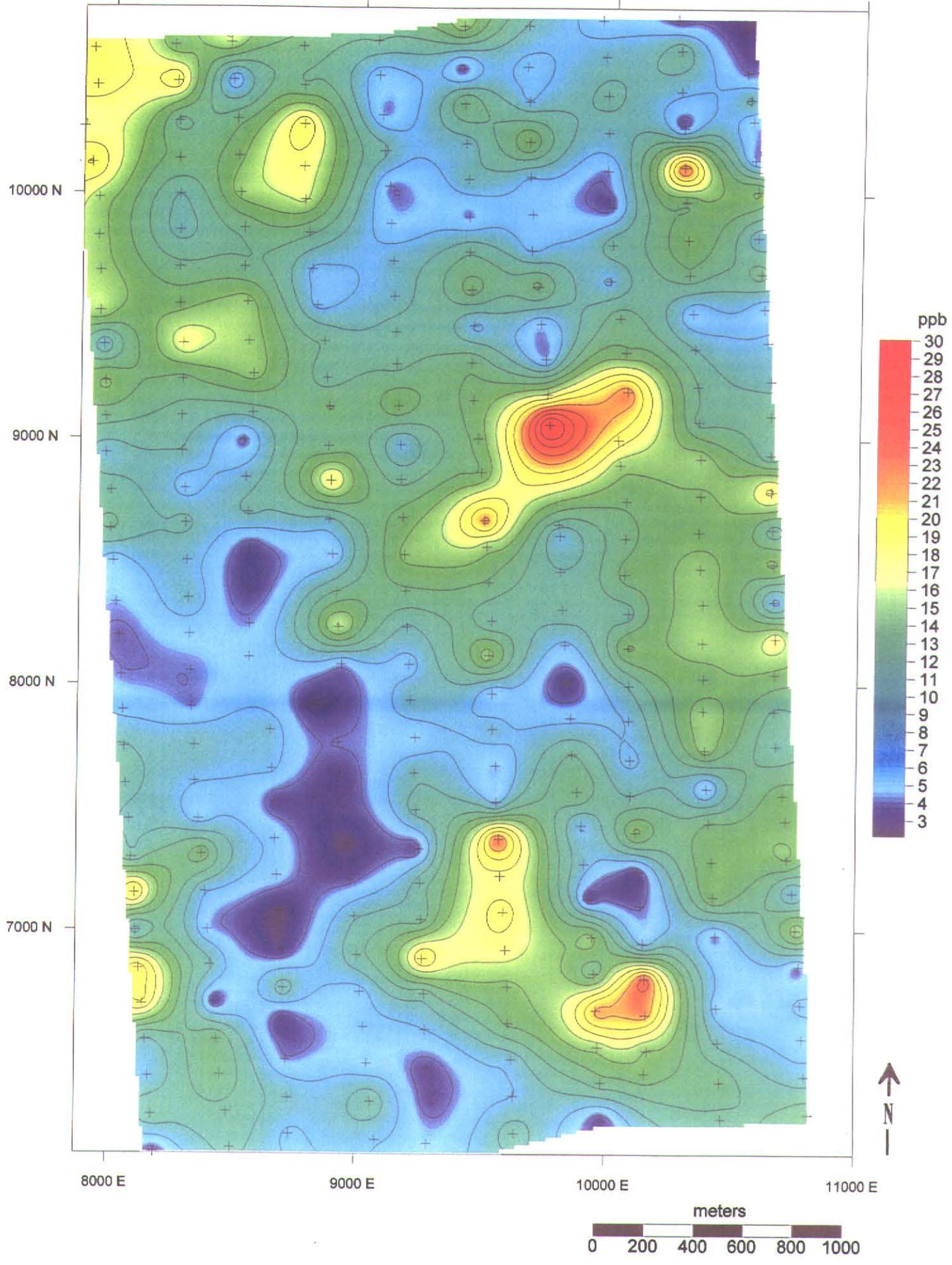
Drawn by: G.T. Hill

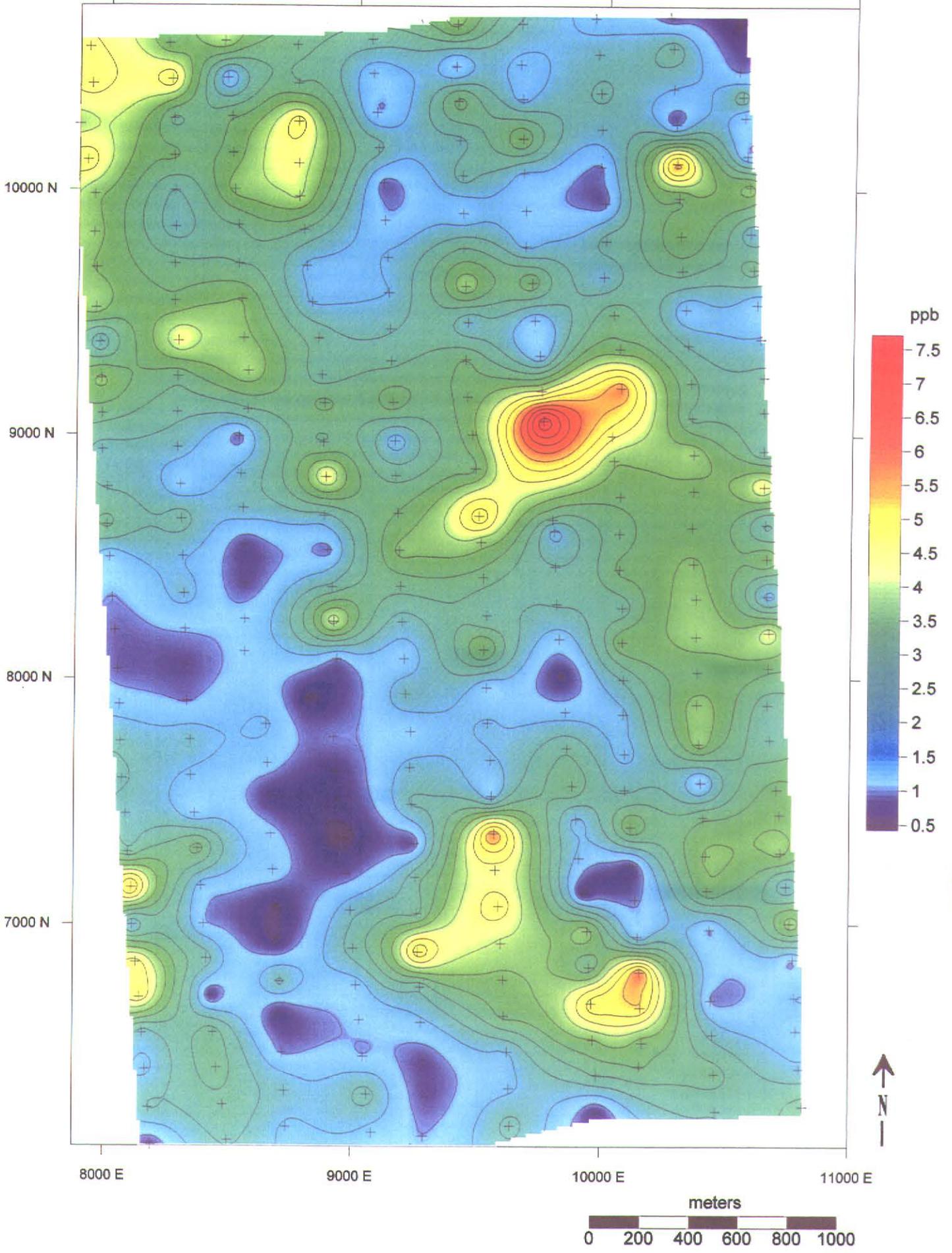
Date: 21 September 2001

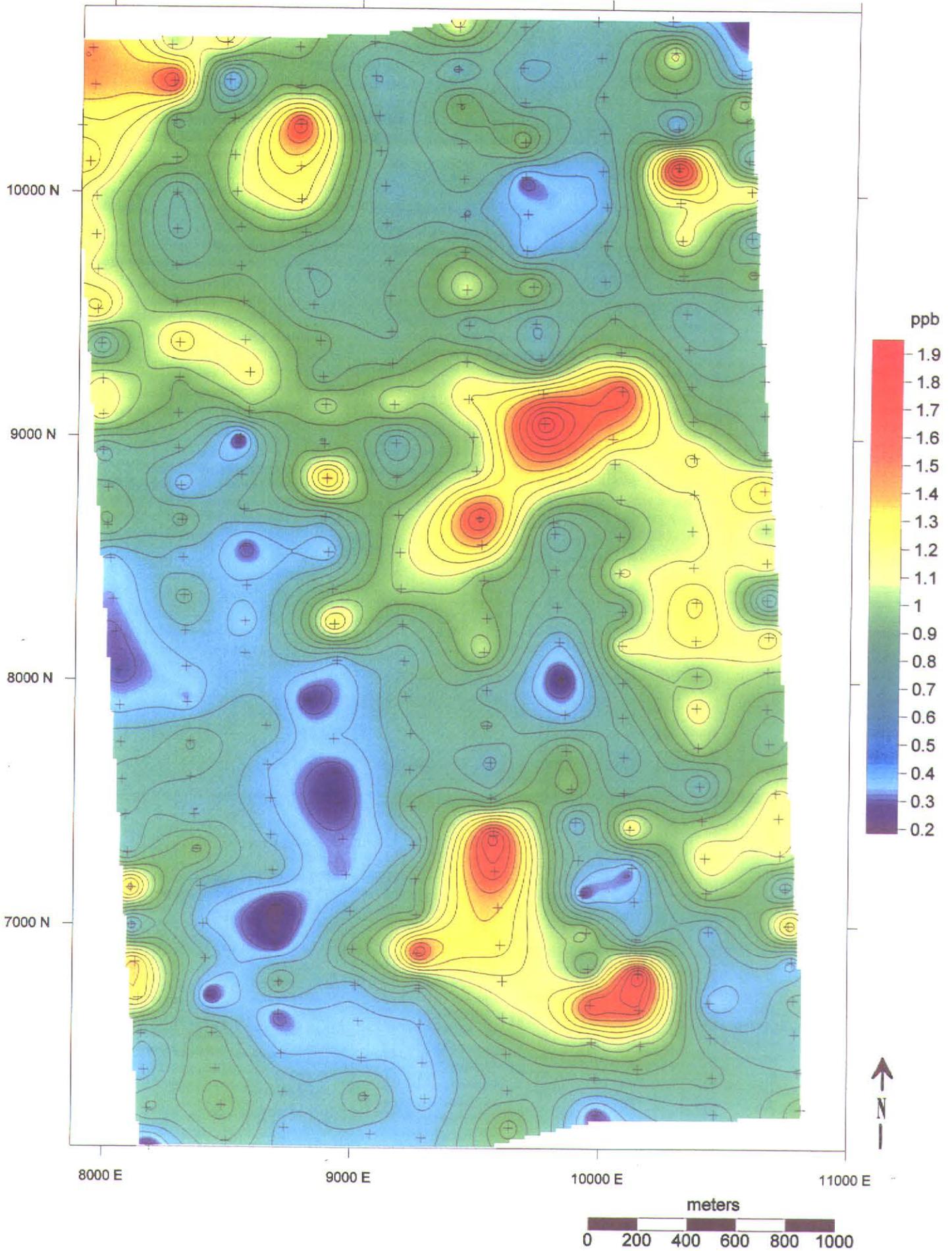
50

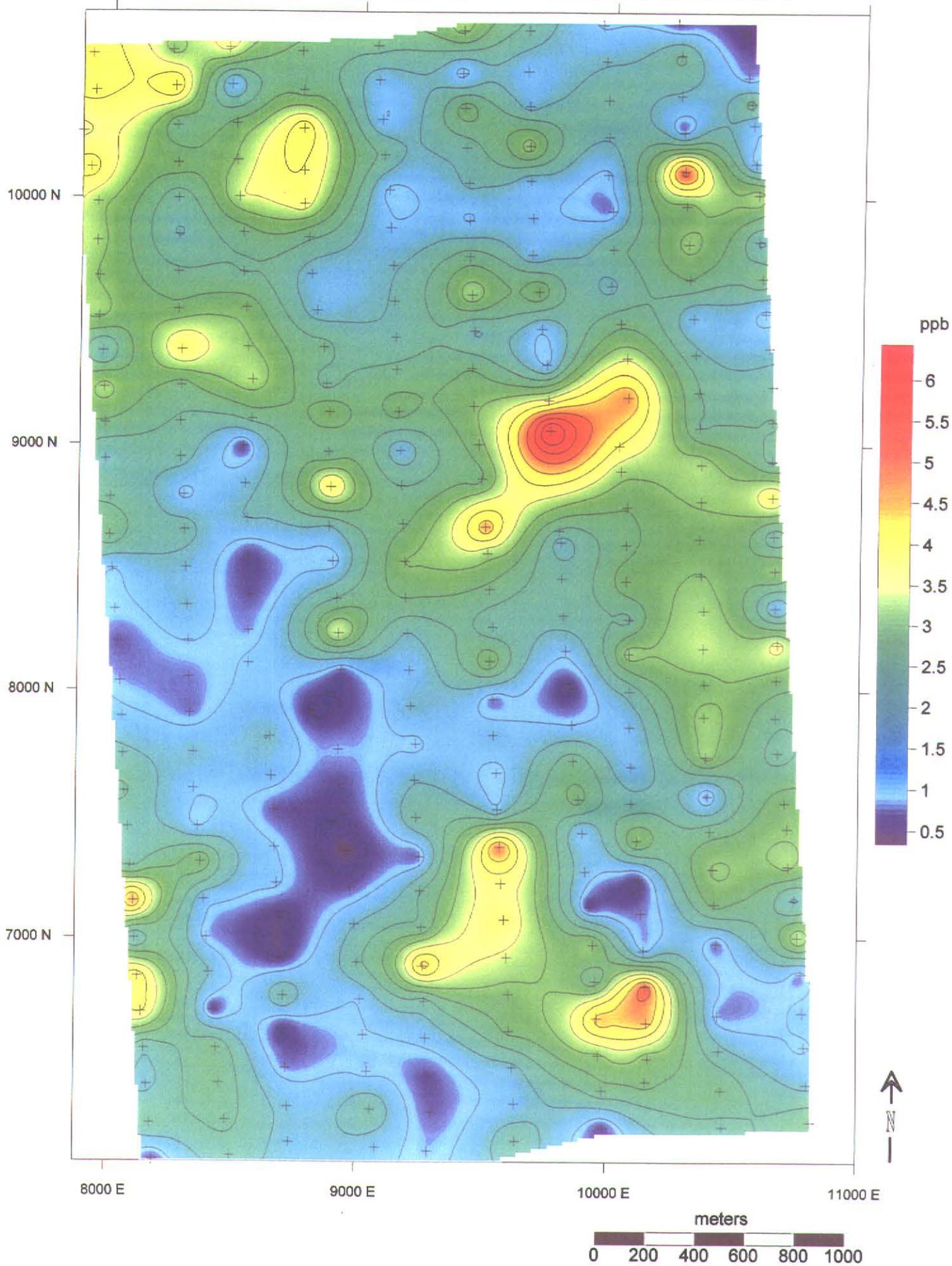


51

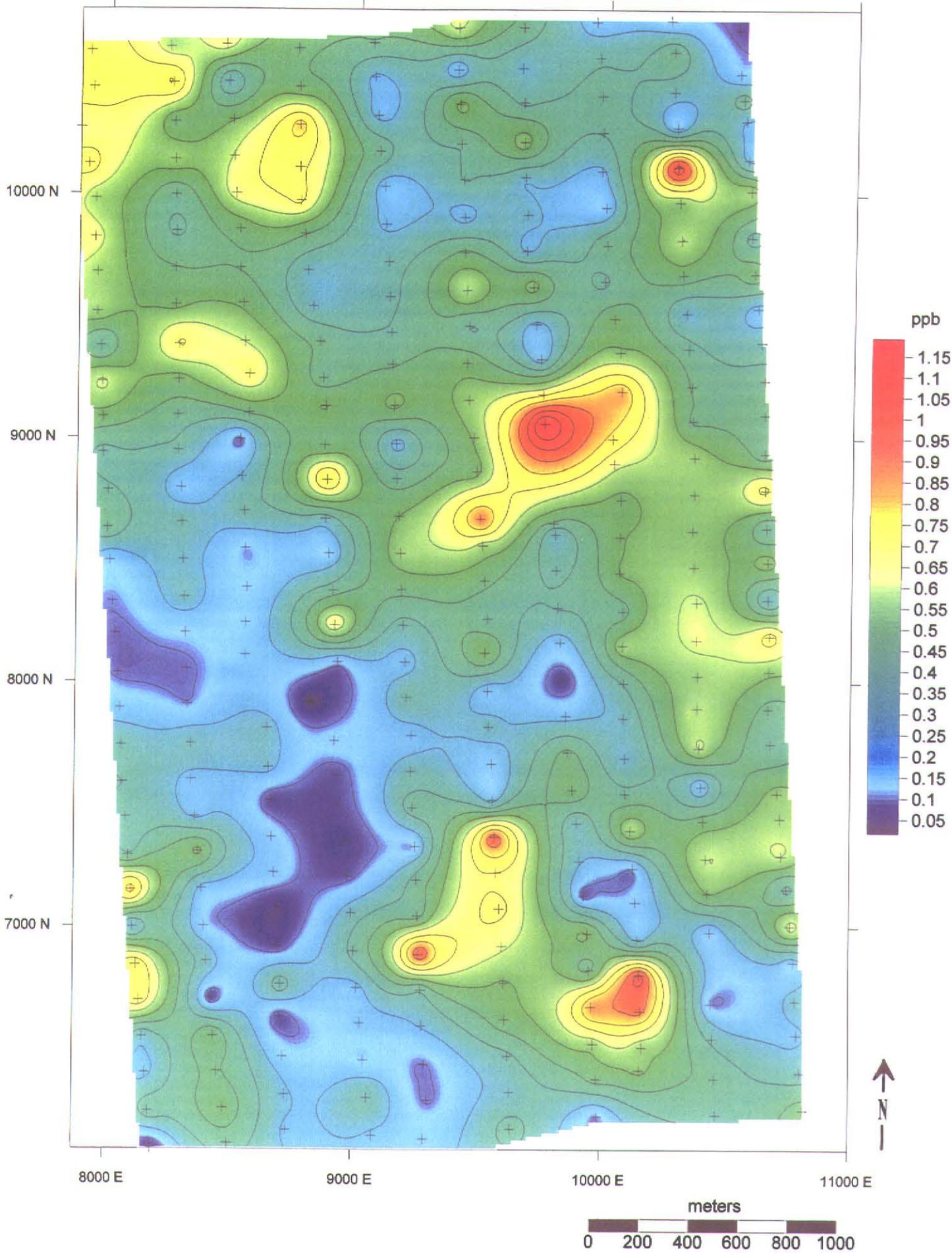


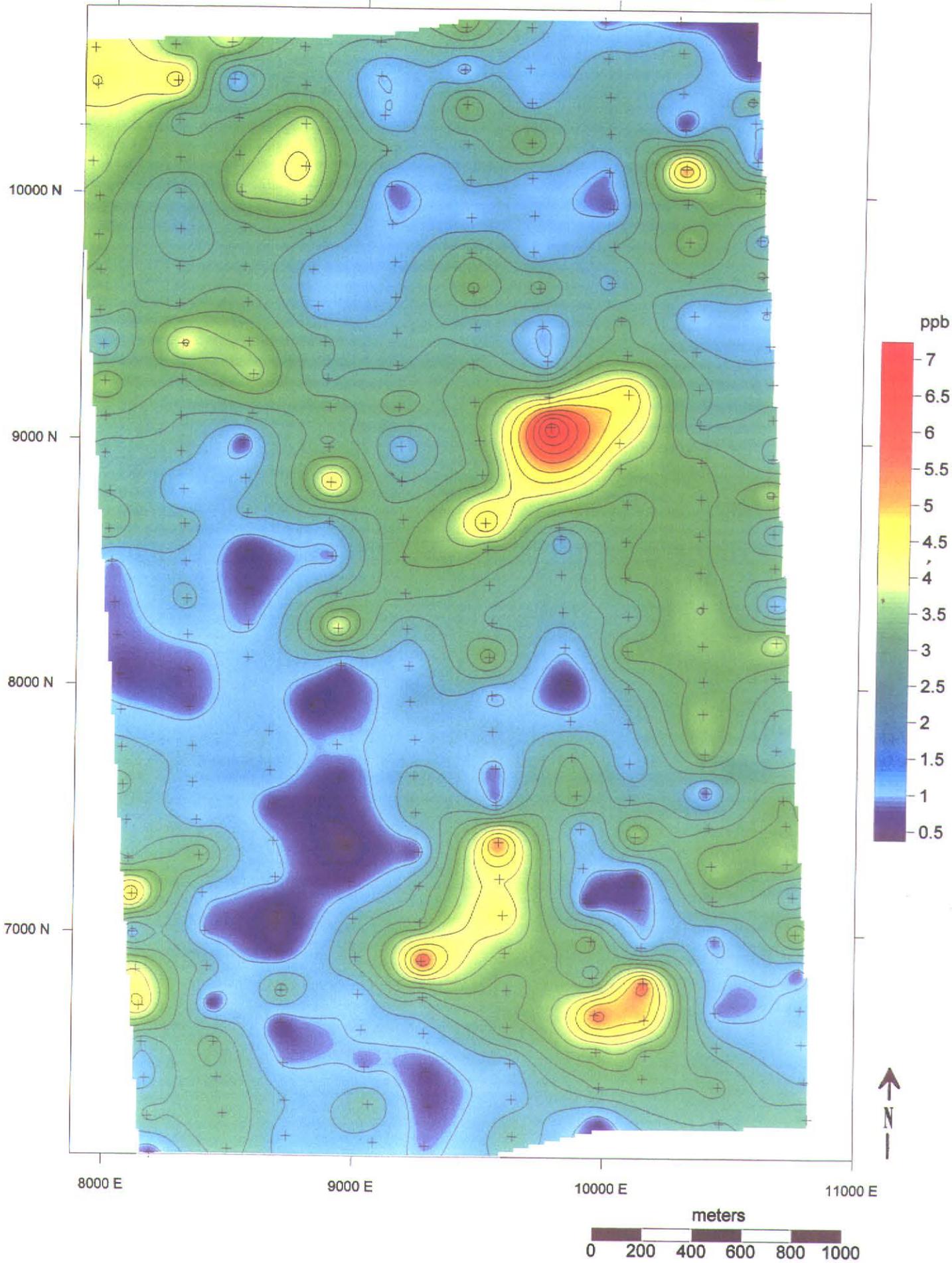




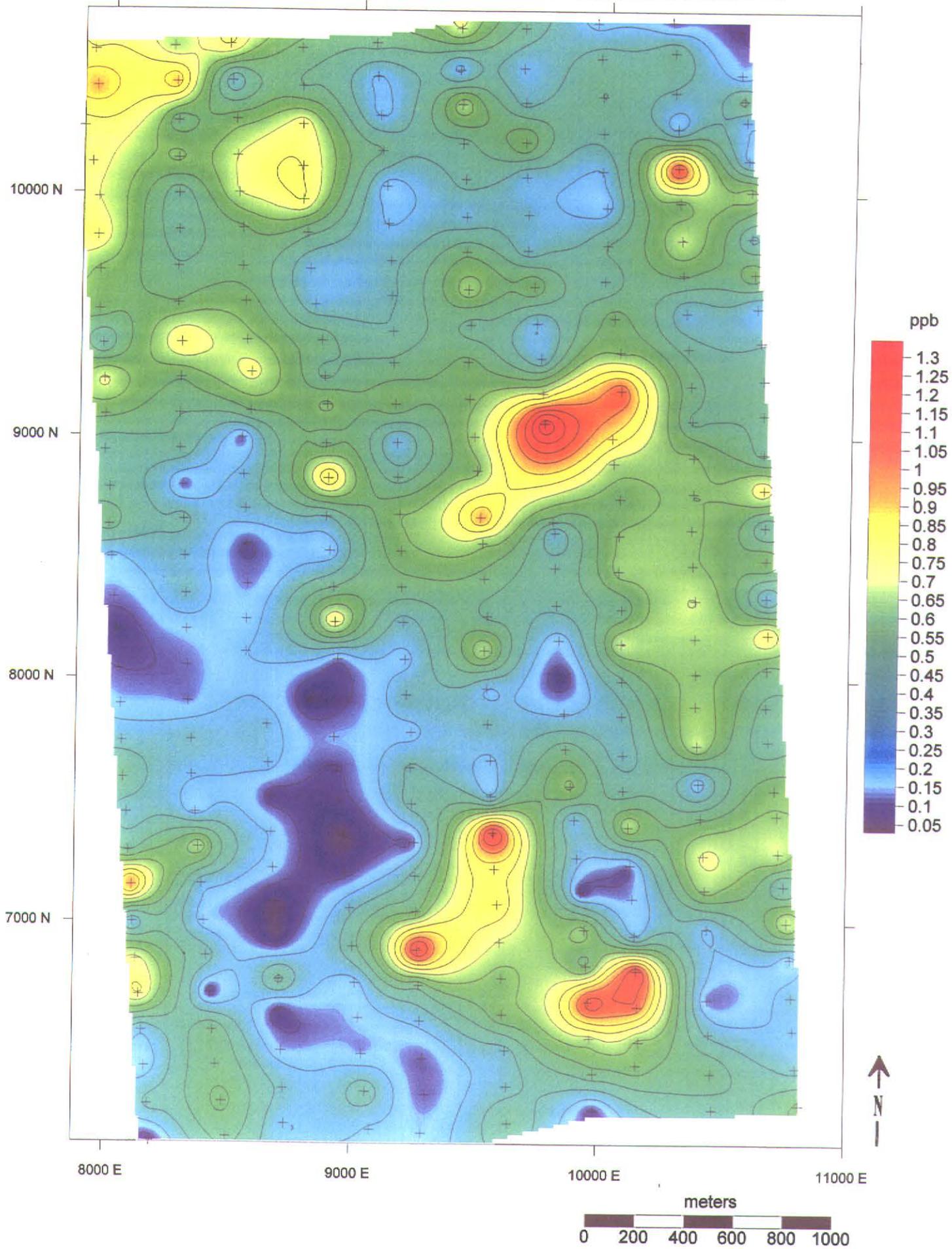


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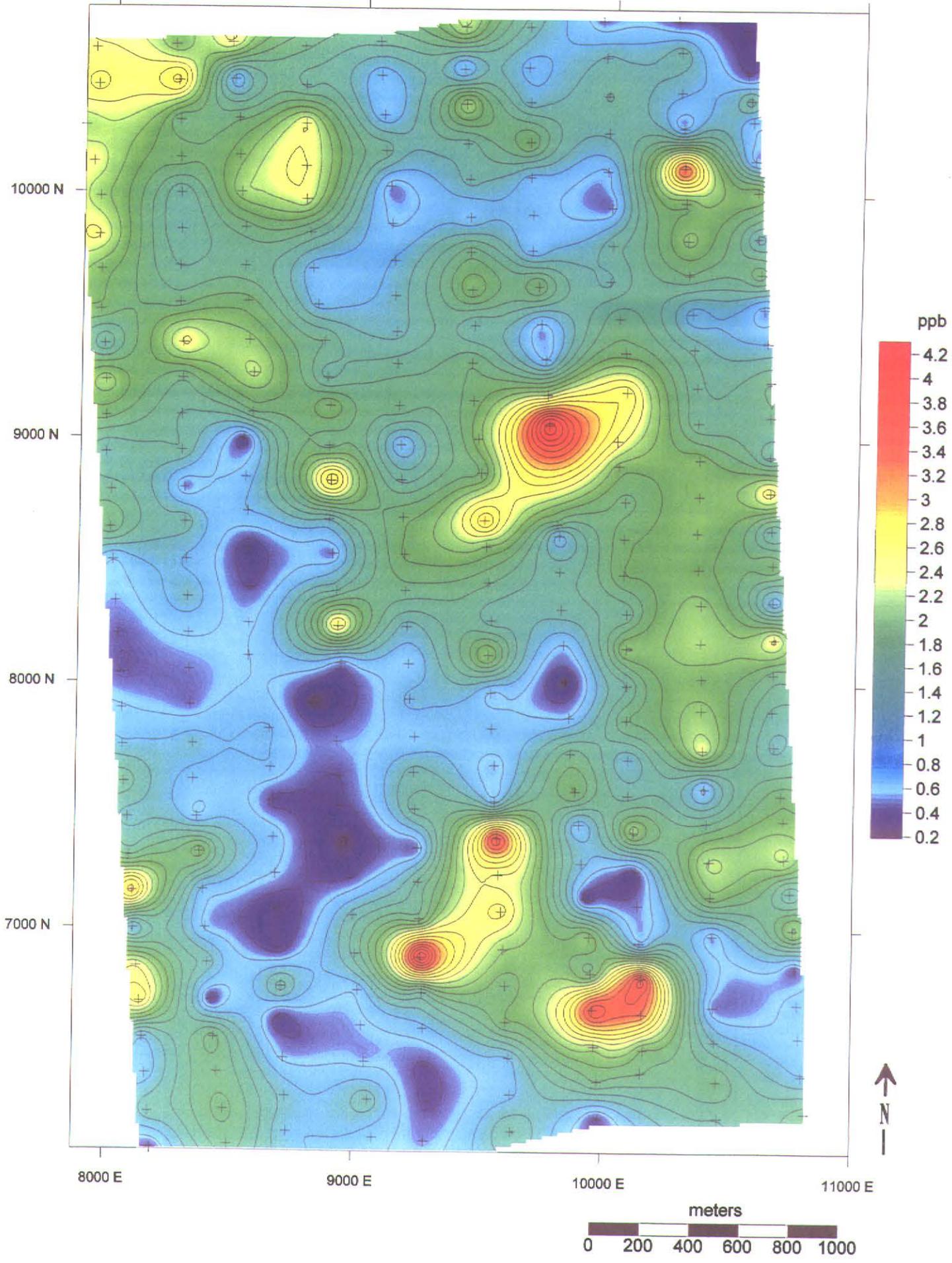




57



58



Golden Runner Project, B.C. N.T.S. 92 I/10 Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Data

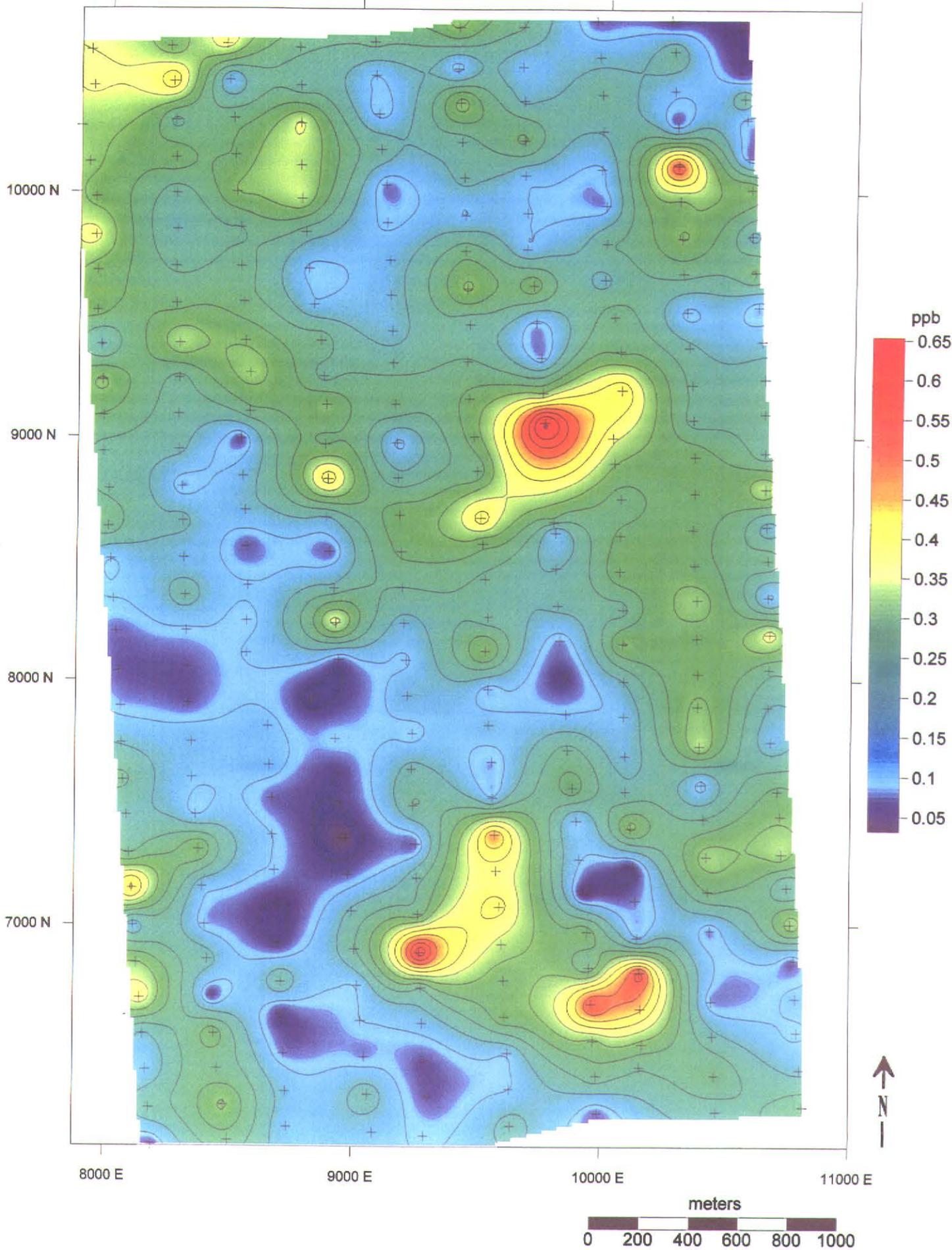
Element Group: Rare Earth Elements

Element: Thulium

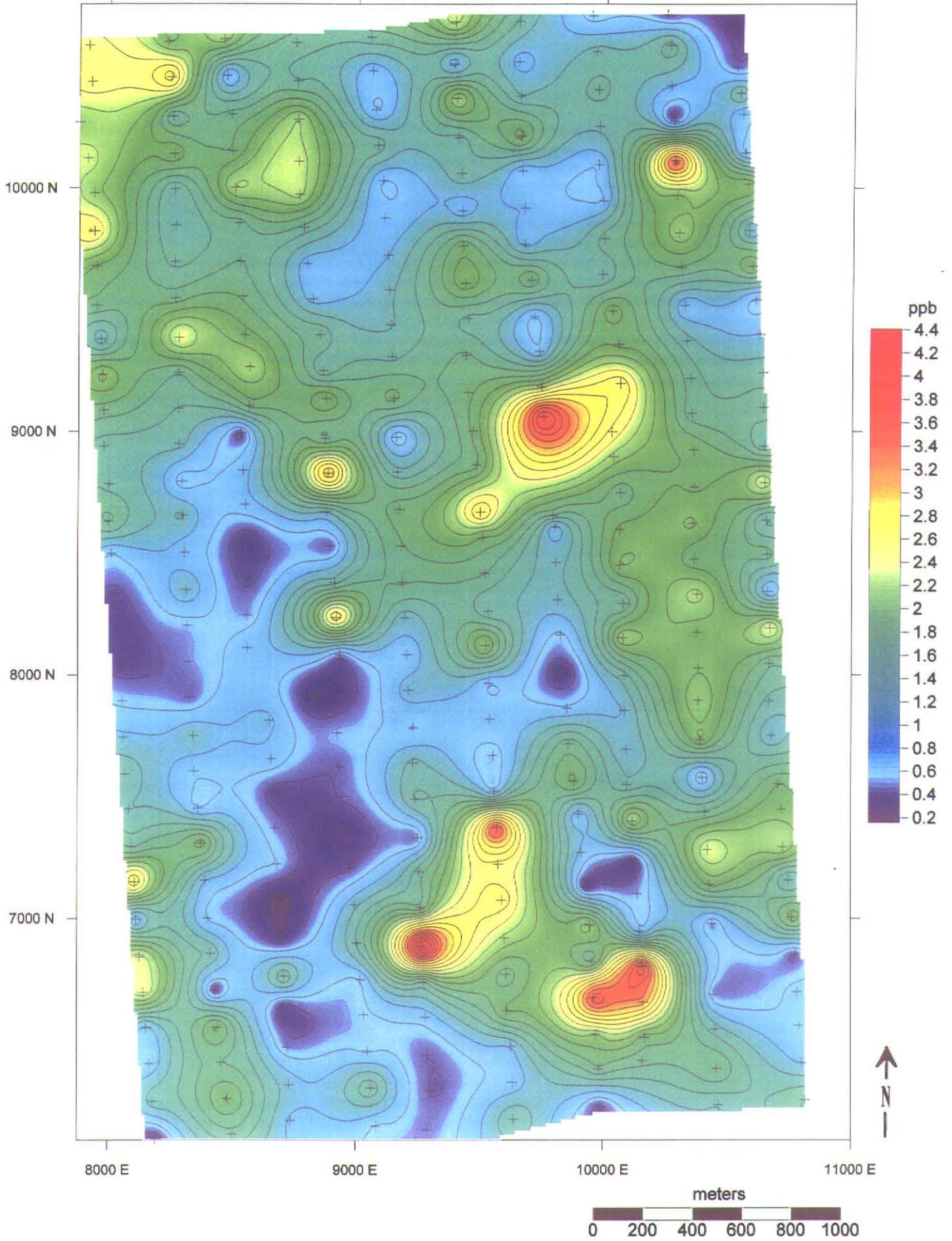
Drawn by: G.T. Hill

Date: 21 September 2001

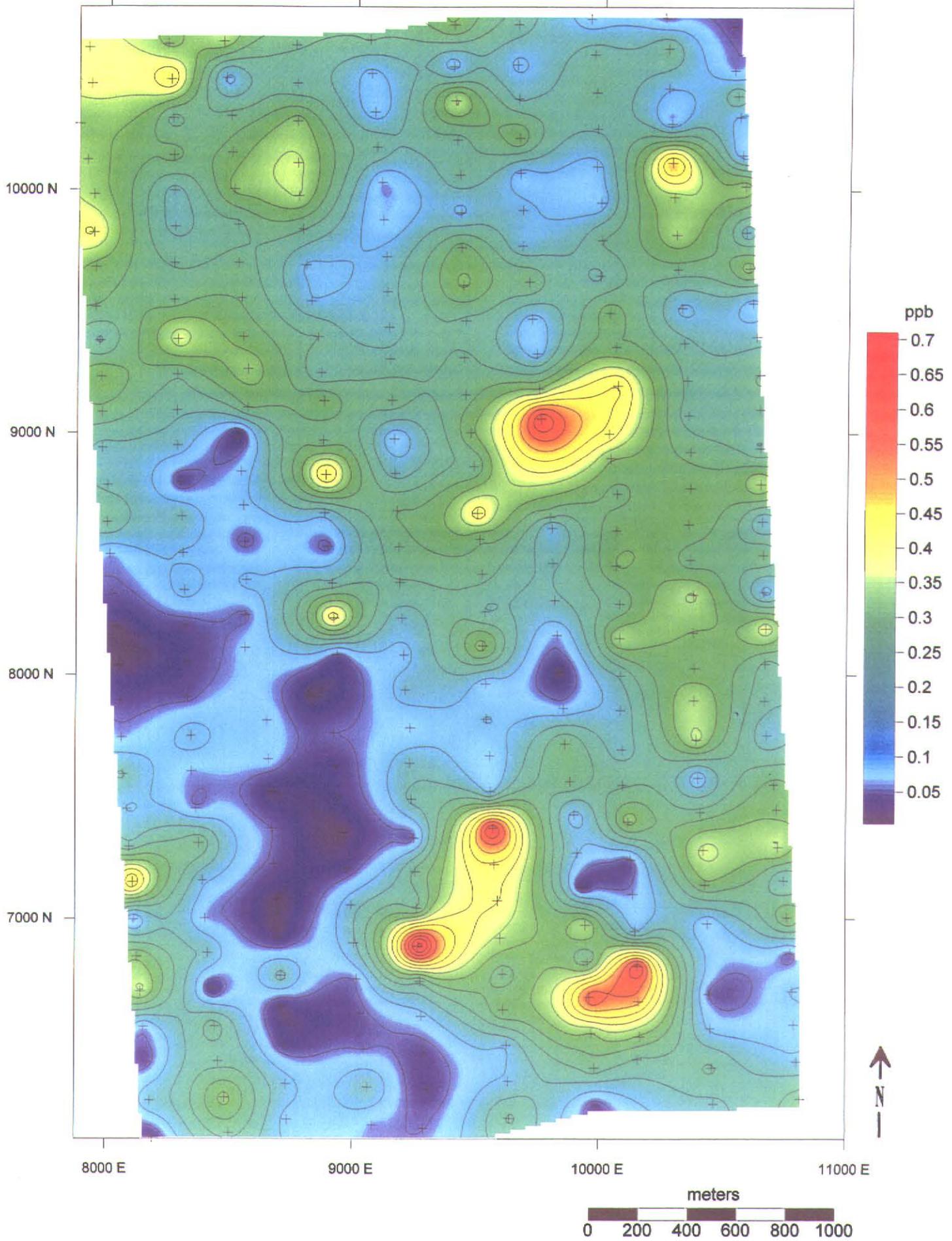
59

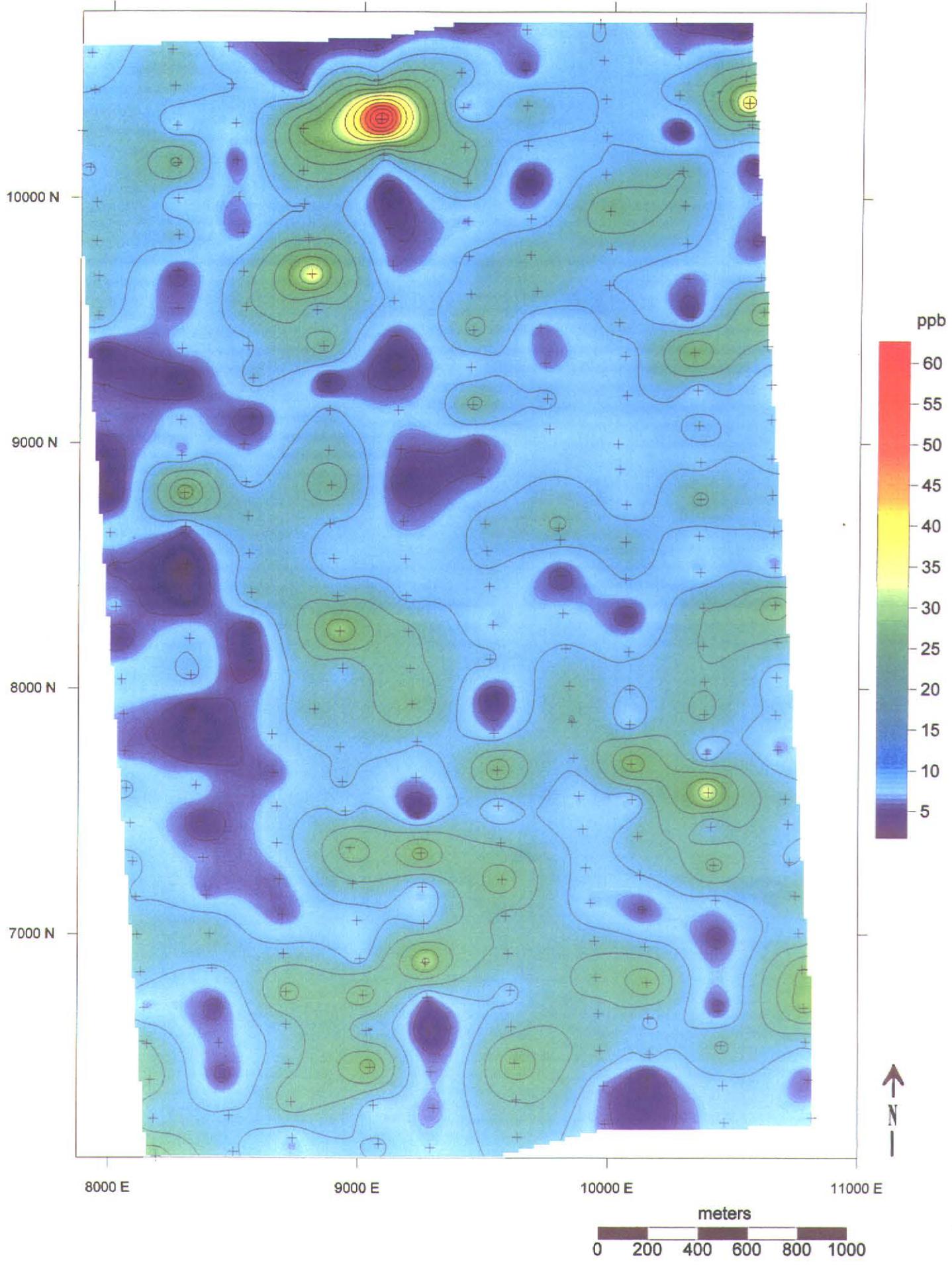


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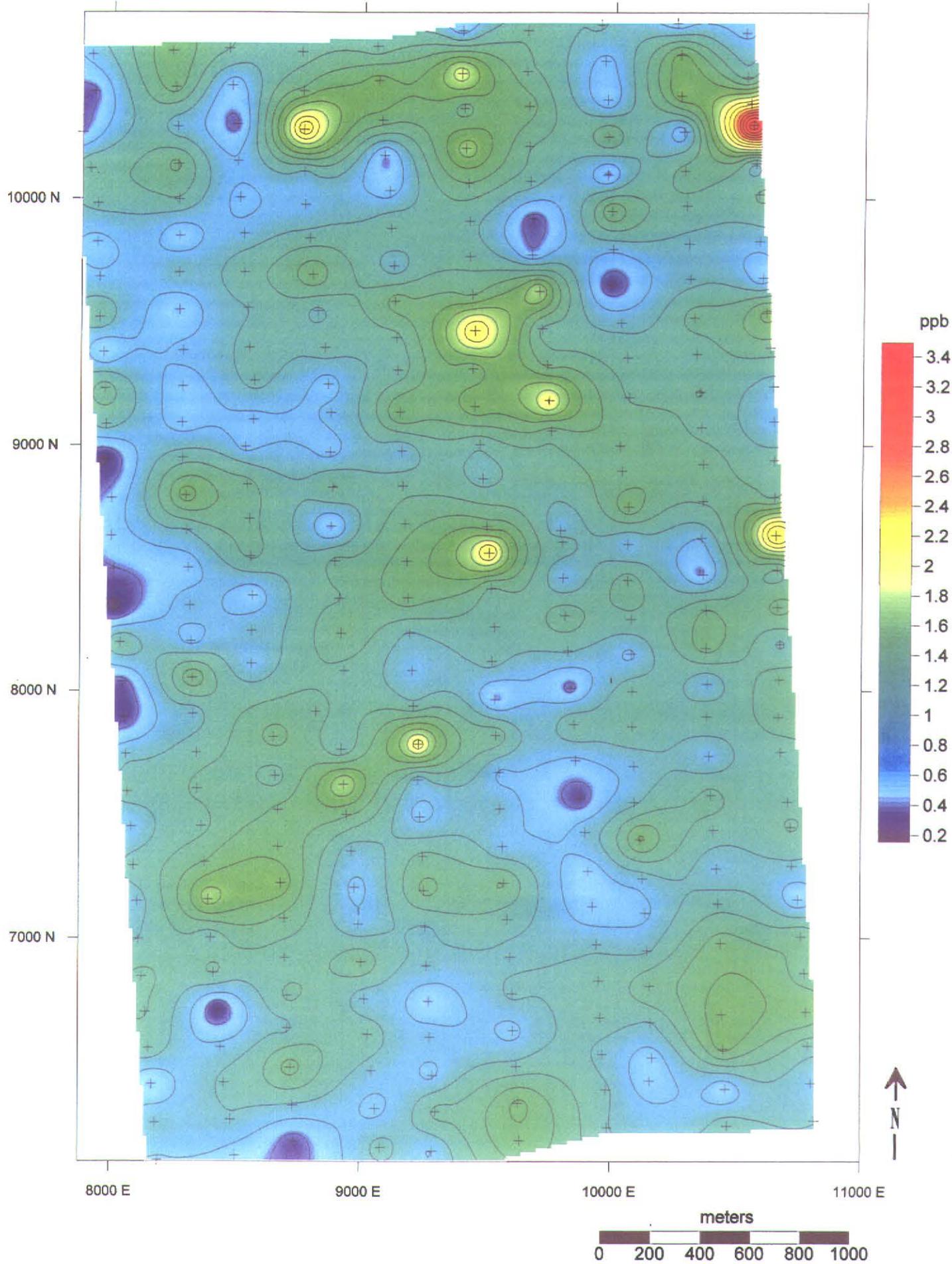


61

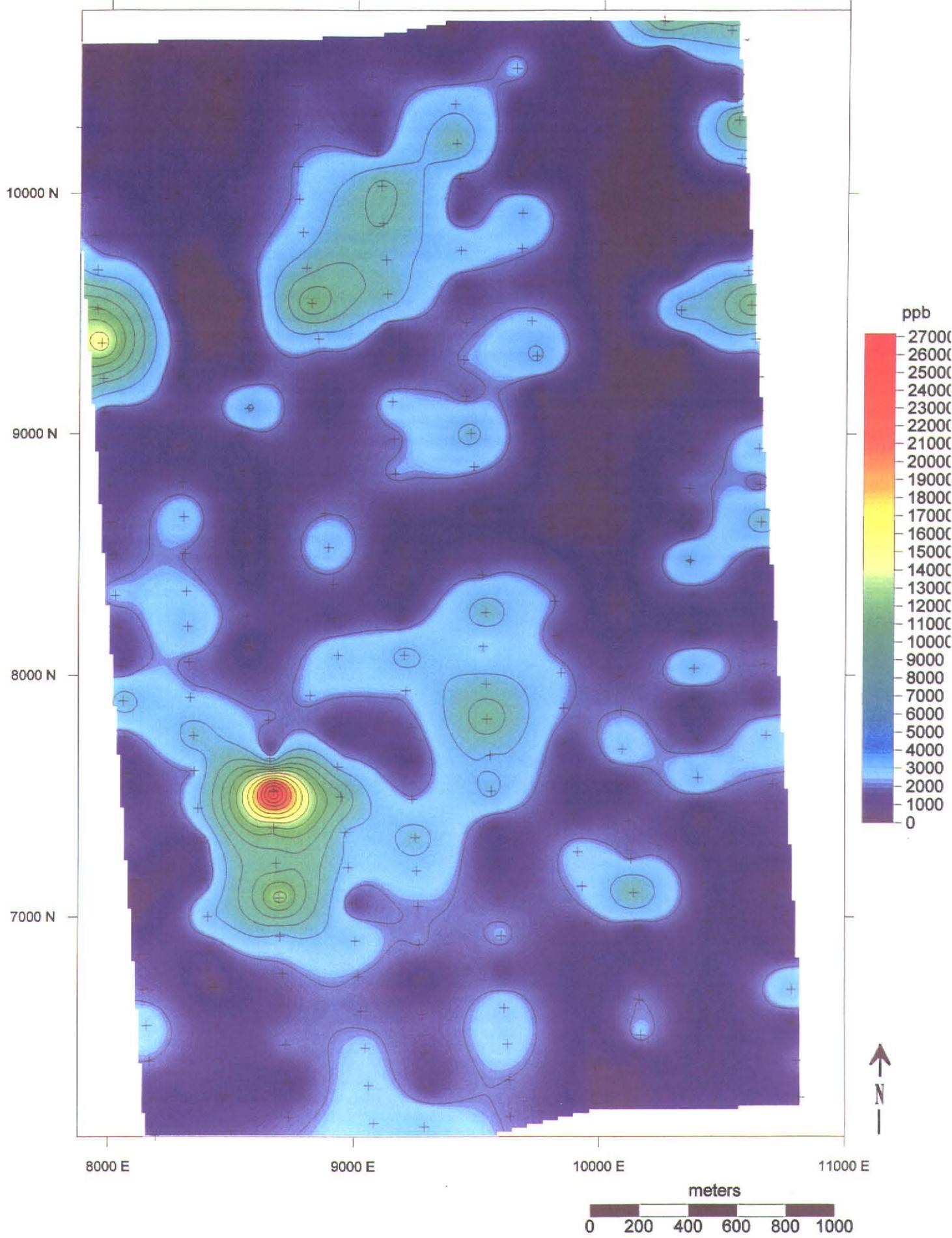




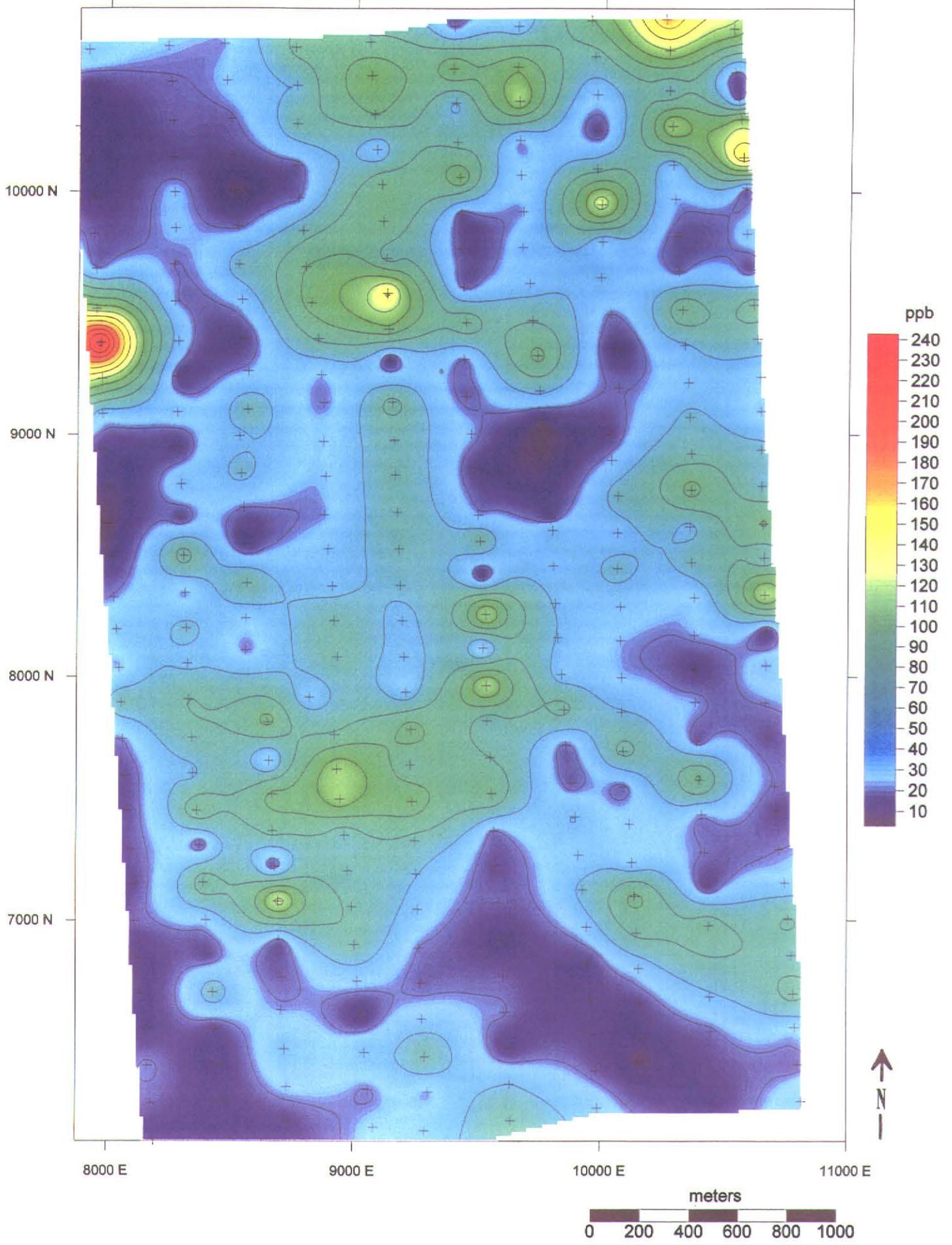
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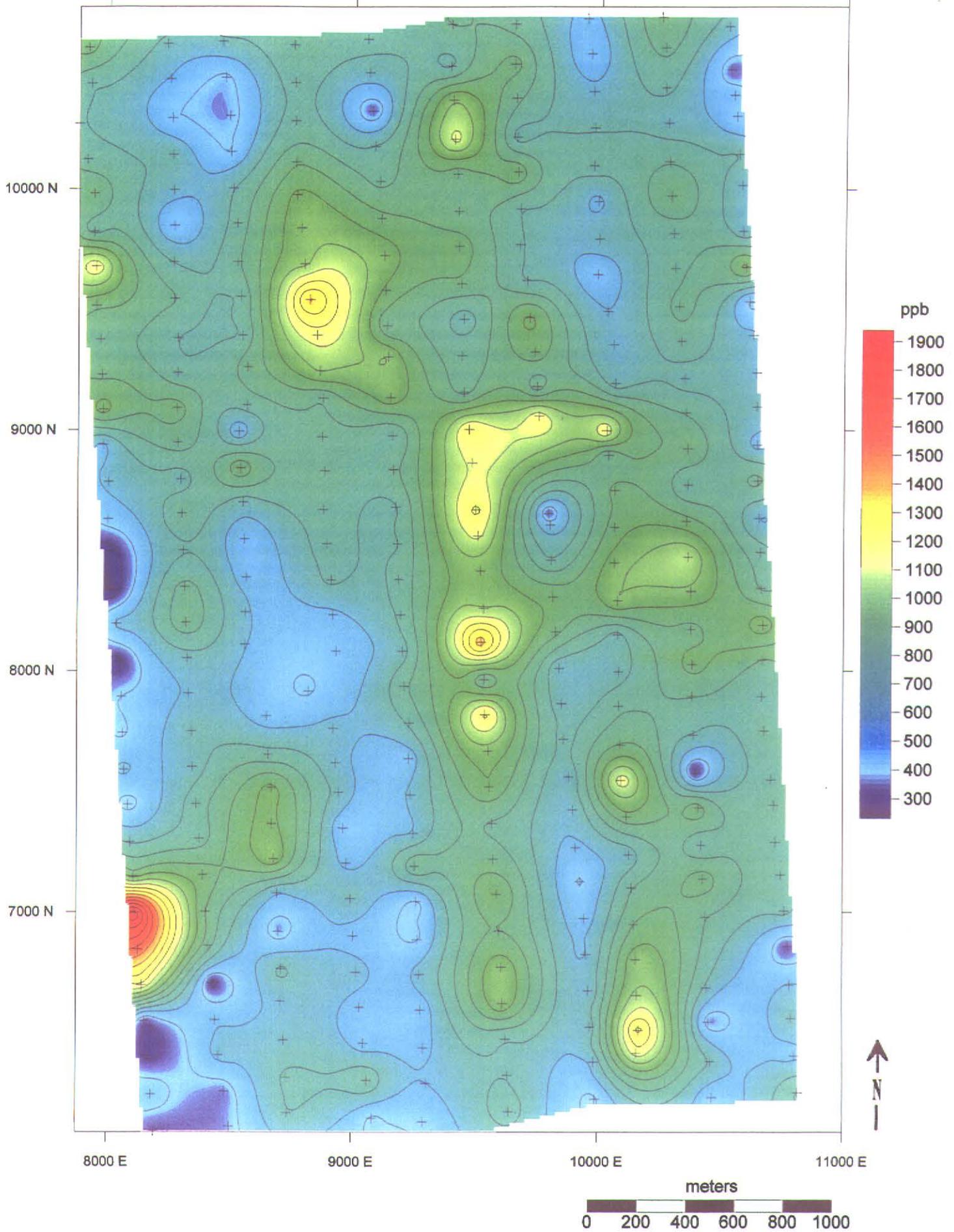


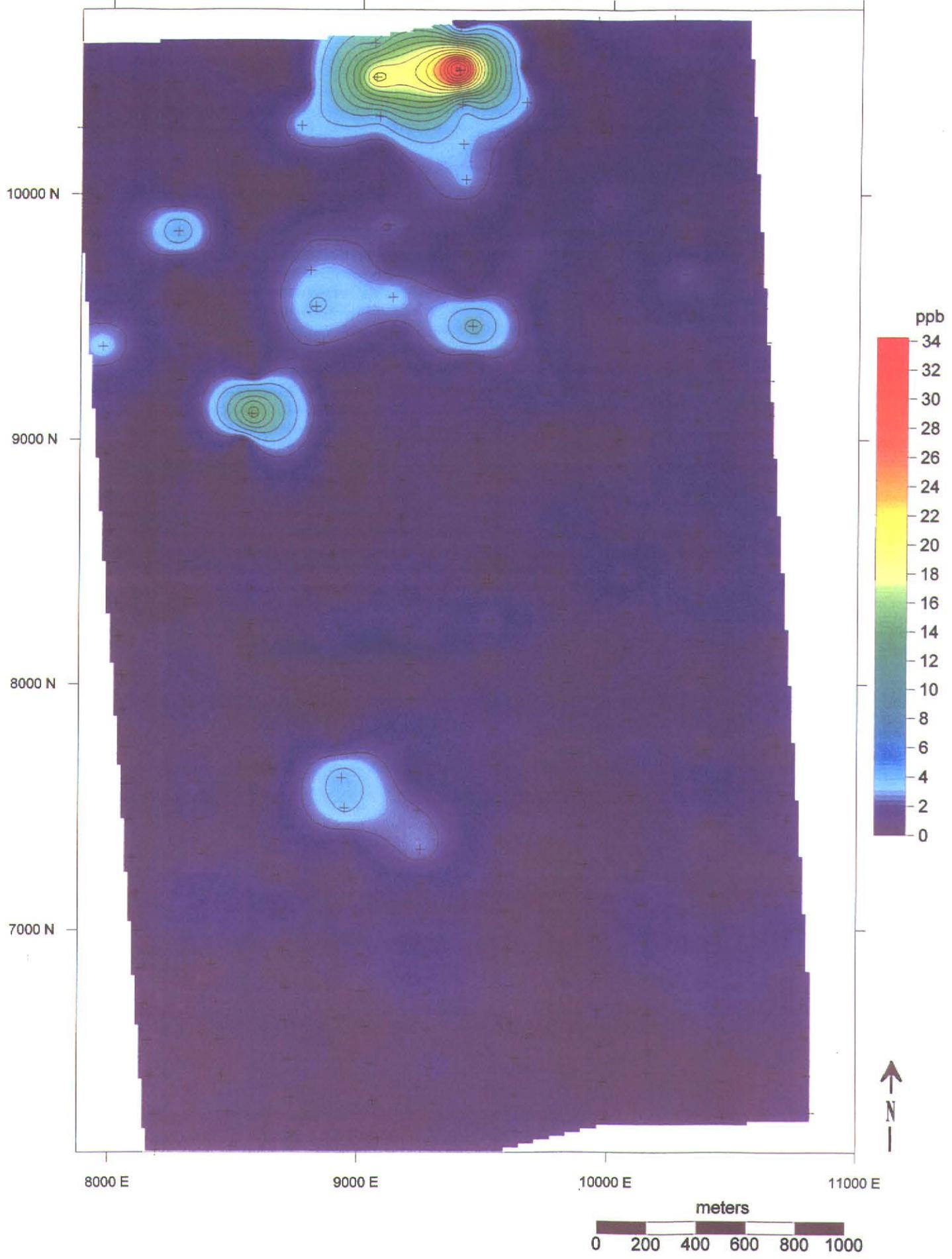
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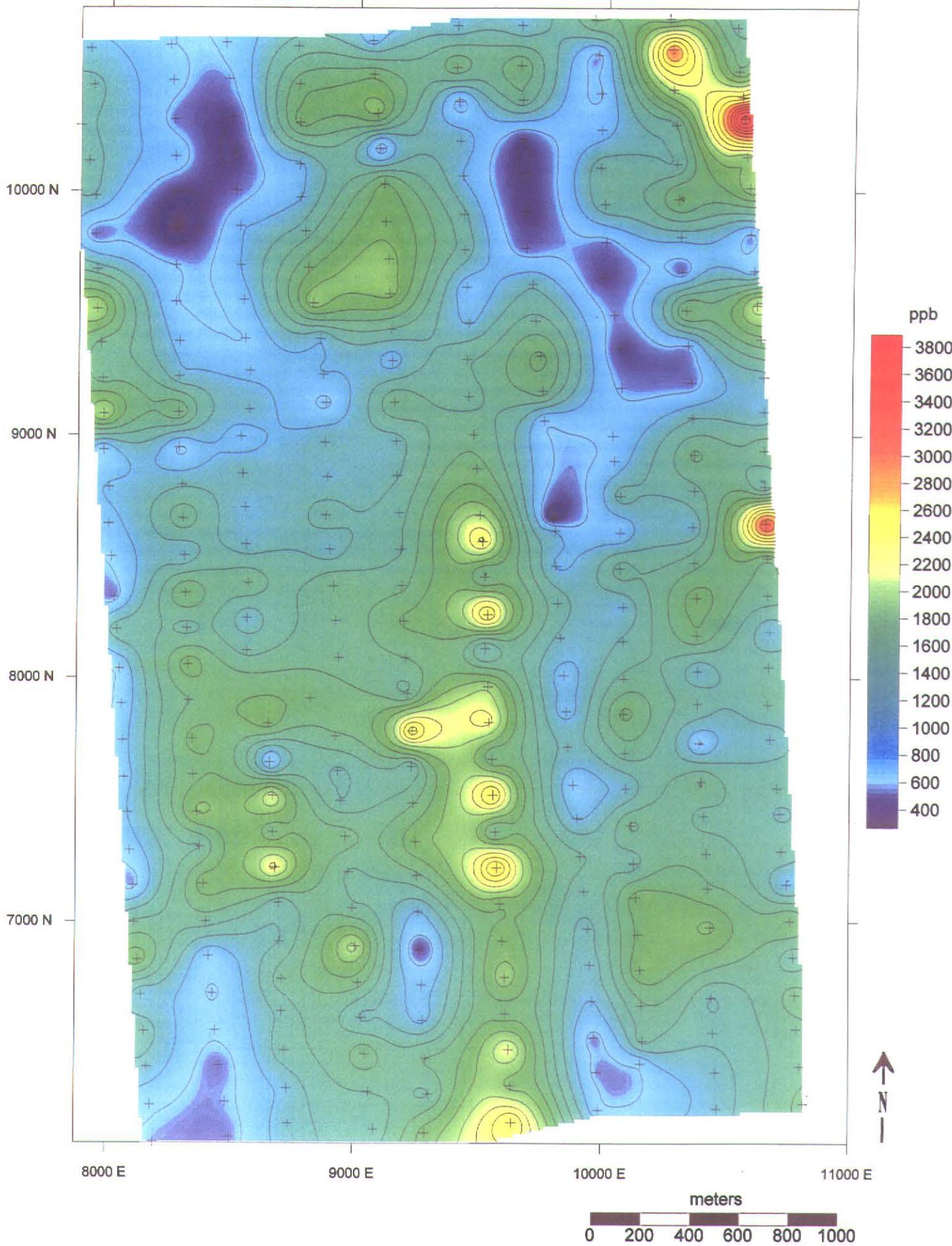


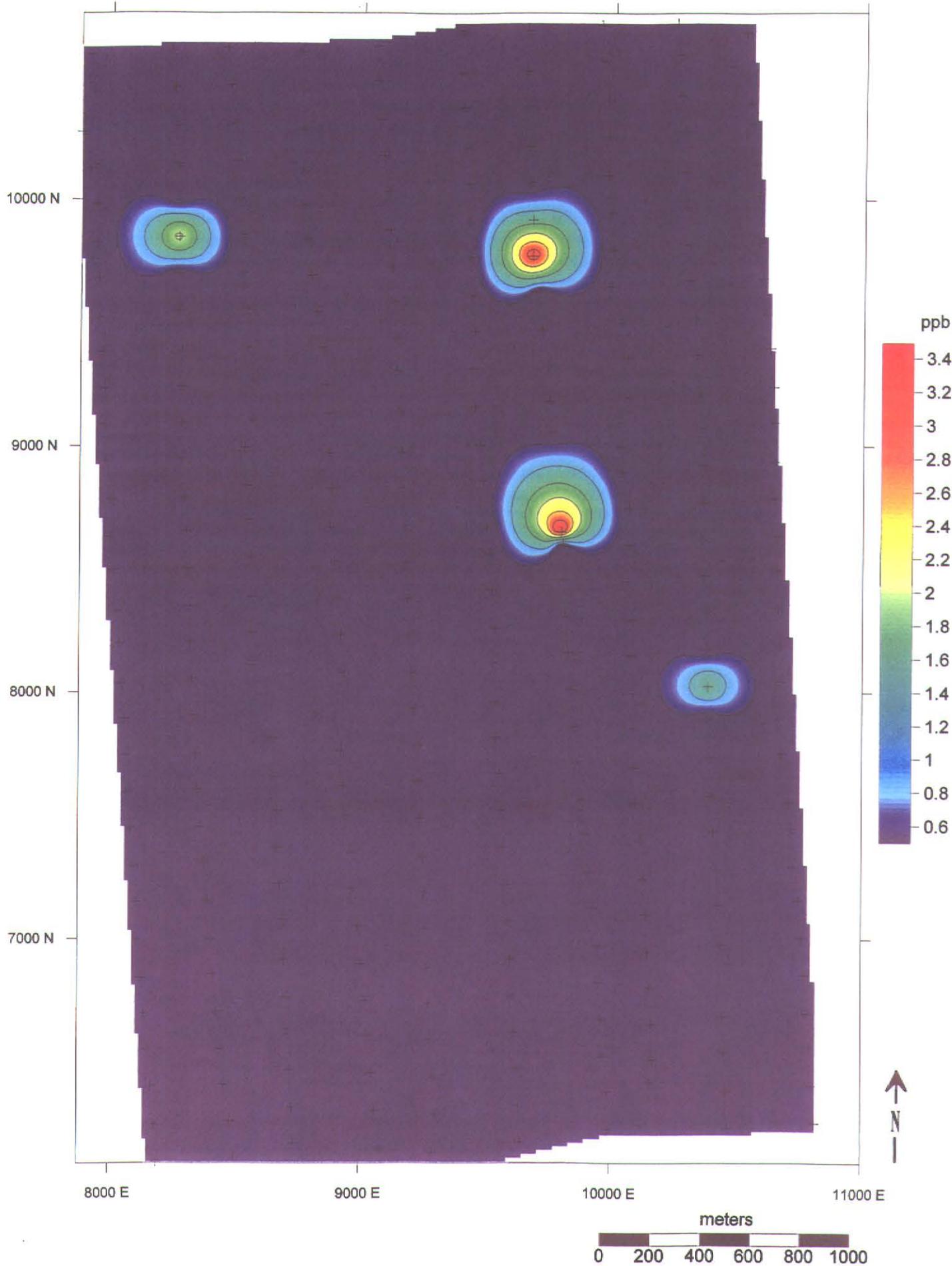
65











APPENDIX B

ANALYSES

17-Aug-01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
10041 Dallas Drive  
KAMLOOPS, B.C.  
V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2001-248

RAGNAR BRUASET  
5851 Halifax Street  
BURNABY, BC  
V5B 2P4

Phone: 250-573-5700  
Fax : 250-573-4557

ATTENTION: RAGNAR BRUASET

No. of samples received: 2  
Sample type: Rock  
Project #: None Given  
Shipment #: None Given  
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Sample Weight (g)	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
1	RB 2001-400R	4801	25	<0.2	0.54	5	45	<5	5.88	<1	21	29	210	5.05	<10	2.72	945	<1	0.03	11	1640	<2	<5	<20	409	<0.01	<10	91	<10	<1	32	
2	RB 2001-453R	5070	10	<0.2	0.18	5	1460	<5	2.11	<1	8	107	5	1.72	<10	0.50	542	2	0.02	6	870	8	5	<20	107	<0.01	<10	15	<10	<1	44	
1 out 2001 GRID POINT: L21W 4+565																																
2 out " " " " L15W 25+165																																
<b>QC DATA:</b>																																
<b>Resplit:</b>																																
1	RB 2001-400R		25	<0.2	0.55	15	40	<5	5.83	<1	21	38	213	4.99	<10	2.66	929	2	0.03	13	1640	2	<5	60	394	<0.01	<10	90	<10	<1	32	
<b>Repeat:</b>																																
1	RB 2001-400R		-	<0.2	0.53	15	40	<5	5.90	<1	21	29	213	5.02	<10	2.69	937	<1	0.03	11	1610	<2	<5	60	399	<0.01	<10	90	<10	<1	32	
<b>Standard:</b>																																
GEO'01			125	1.0	1.83	60	140	<5	1.54	<1	19	55	86	3.42	<10	0.88	658	<1	0.02	25	710	20	10	40	62	0.10	<10	70	<10	<1	78	

FP/kk  
df/239  
XLS/01  
Fax: 804-294-3568

  
ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.  
B.C. Certified Assayer

## ANALYTICAL PROCEEDURE FOR ENZYME LEACH SAMPLES

Samples which are not completely dry are dried at 40°C then sieved through a -60 stainless steel mesh. The samples are then leached using the Enzyme Leach procedure given in Clark et al (1990), and Clark (1993, 1995). Concentrations for 61 elements at the detections limits indicated in the attached list are determined by a state-of-the-art Perkin Sciex ELAN 6000 ICP-MS.

# 2001 Fee Schedule

*Activation Laboratories Ltd.  
Quality Analysis...  
Innovative Technologies*

# 2001 Fee Schedule



# Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Services

Code	7	7EnhEL	7SaltEL	7TS	7PGETS
Analyte	Enzyme Leach <sup>SM</sup> (ppb)	Enhanced Enzyme Leach <sup>SM</sup> (ppb)	High Salt Samples (ppb)	TerraSol <sup>SM</sup> (ppb)	PGE TerraSol <sup>SM</sup> (ppb)
Li	2	0.5	10	20	2
Be	2	0.1	20	5	0.5
S.O.Cl	2ppm	1ppm	3ppm	150ppm	25ppm
S.O.Sc	100	10	1000	500	50
S.O.Ti	100	10	1000	200	20
V	1	0.1	5	50	5
Cr	20	3	50	400	40
Mn	1	0.4	10	50	5
Co	1	0.2	1	5	0.5
Ni	3	1	5	100	10
Cu	3	1	5	50	5
Zn	10	5	10	200	20
Ga	1	0.3	1	5	0.5
Ge	0.5	0.05	1	10	1
As	1	0.1	5	50	5
Se	5	1	30	200	20
Br	5	1	30		
Rb	1	0.1	1	5	0.5
Sr	1	0.1	1	10	1
Y	0.5	0.05	1	2	0.2
Zr	1	0.1	1	4	0.4
Nb	1	0.1	1	4	0.4
Mo	1	0.1	1	10	1
Ru	1	0.5	1	10	0.2
Rh					5
Pd	1	0.5	1	20	1
Ag	0.2	0.1	0.2	250	25
Cd	0.2	0.1	0.2	5	0.5
In	0.1	0.01	0.2	2	0.2
Sn	0.8	0.2	1	100	10
Sb	0.1	0.01	1	10	1
Te	1	0.5	1	100	10
I	2	0.5	10		
Ce	0.1	0.01	1	1	0.1
Ba	1	0.5	1	100	10
La	0.1	0.01	1	10	1
Ce	0.1	0.01	1	5	0.5
Pr	0.1	0.01	1	2	0.2
Nd	0.1	0.01	1	2	0.2
Sm	0.1	0.01	1	1	0.1
Eu	0.1	0.01	1	0.5	0.05
Gd	0.1	0.01	1	7	0.7
Tb	0.1	0.01	1		
Dy	0.1	0.01	1	1	0.1
Ho	0.1	0.01	1	0.2	0.02
Er	0.1	0.01	1	0.6	0.06
Tm	0.1	0.01	1	0.5	0.05
Yb	0.1	0.01	1	1	0.1
Lu	0.1	0.01	1		
Hf	0.1	0.01	1	1	0.1
Ta	0.1	0.02	1	1	0.1
W	1	0.1	1	100	10
Re	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.5	0.05
Os	1	0.5	1	10	0.1
Ir					10
Pt	1	0.5	1	10	0.1
Au	0.05	0.005	0.1	5	0.1
S.O.Hg	1	0.1	1	3	0.1
Tl	0.1	0.005	1	5	0.5
Pb	1	0.1	1	50	5
Bi	0.8	0.5	1	5	0.5
Th	0.1	0.01	1	0.5	0.05
U	0.1	0.01	1	0.5	0.05

Many ore bodies are buried beneath thick sequences of exotic overburden, lake beds, barren bedrock or younger volcanic rocks. Exploration geologists require a cost-effective method of finding blind mineralisation through deep cover. Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup>, and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup>, and our other selective extraction products provide the means to do this.

**Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup>** is the most discriminating of the selective analytical extractions in use today. It is capable of detecting extremely subtle geochemical anomalies developed in B-horizon soils over and around blind deposits. Conventional partial leaches, like aqua regia extraction-ICP, extract metals from sulphides, oxides and silicates, providing a partial composition of the overburden. Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> on the other hand, tends to detect the very subtle trace element signatures that have been added to the soil by elements migrating to the surface through a variety of mechanisms. Trace amounts of amorphous mixed-oxide coatings in soil act as an effective long-term integrating collector of this subtle flux of cations, anions and polar molecules passing through the soil. By selectively removing the amorphous manganese dioxide from these coatings, the mixed oxide coatings collapse, releasing trapped trace elements (the Cohen model). Thus, Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> provides an effective method of detecting the most subtle signatures of blind deposits in the subsurface without swamping the signal by dissolving the major components of the overburden. At this time, the greatest depth of penetration for Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> for a mineral deposit is greater than 800 metres.

**TerraSol<sup>SM</sup>** is a more aggressive leach that attacks all components of amorphous mixed-oxide coatings and certain crystalline iron and manganese oxides. The oxidant used in the process also dissolves a substantial portion of the Au and platinum group elements (PGE) in the soil sample. TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> performs best over shallower mineral deposits. The PGE option is particularly useful for revealing platinum group and associated trace element patterns in buried mafic sequences.

Pattern recognition is the key to proper interpretation of Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> data, since anomaly patterns can be different from conventional geochemical data. Selective extractions have been shown to work effectively in both acidic and alkaline environments, and have been used successfully in desert, tropical, glacial and permafrost terrains. In addition to reporting analytical data from samples submitted by the client, ACTLABS offers integrated Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Services, turnkey surveys from sample collection, through analysis to interpretation by one of our teams of skilled geochemists.

### Preparation and Analysis

After B-horizon soil materials are collected, they are air dried or dried in special rooms kept below 40°C. It is imperative that the samples not be placed in drying ovens as it is impossible to guarantee consistency of drying temperature even in temperature controlled ovens. Samples then undergo the proprietary Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> under rigidly controlled conditions. The resultant solutions are analyzed using a state-of-the-art Perkin Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000 ICP-MS. Discounts may be applicable for larger sampling programs. Sample preparation charges are additional and are listed on page 7.

Fe	1
Ca	0.5
Na	5
Mg	2
K	15
S	10
Al	0.5

Code 7 majors is an option for those wishing data on major elements and S in the leach solution. The request for code 7 MAJ must be made at the same time as the selective extraction. Detection limits shown in ppm.

**Price: Code 7 MAJ \$5.00 per sample**  
**Final pH of leach solution \$5.00**  
**Conductivity of leach solution \$5.00**  
**pH and conductivity \$9.00**

## Other Selective Extractions

ACTLABS has considerable experience at developing and applying a variety of selective and sequential extractions developed both by ACTLABS and also reported in the literature. A selection of these leaches are described below. ACTLABS' team of skilled geochemists can advise on the applicability of each of these selective extractions. Detection limits and available elements vary depending on background levels of metals in the leach solutions and potential interferences.

### Aurzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup>

similar to Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup>, but dissolves native gold. Background levels for most elements are significantly higher than Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> which may mask some anomalies.

### Dizyme Leach<sup>SM</sup>

will dissolve both amorphous Fe and Mn oxides. Background levels are going to be significantly elevated over Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> which will mask some low level anomalies.

### Sodium Pyrophosphate Leach

for organic rich materials such as humus and peat.

### Hydroxylamine Leach (cold)

dissolves majority of Mn and Fe oxides (amorphous+crystalline)

### Hydroxylamine Leach (hot)

dissolves nearly all Mn and Fe oxides

### Oxalic Acid Leach

dissolves all oxide coatings and a partial attack on weaker silicates

### Multielement-BLEG Leach

for weak cyanide extractable metals (good for Au+PGE)

### Potassium Iodide+Ascorbic Acid

dissolves all of Fe, Mn and Al oxide coatings (halogens cannot be analyzed)

### Water Leach (hot/cold)

dissolves any water soluble component and metals released by hydrolysis of silicates

### Pre Wash

removes water soluble components prior to application of leach solution.

It is used to remove the high water-soluble salt content of some soils, reducing potential matrix interferences.

**Price: \$26.00 per sample for any one of these leaches.**

**Pre Wash (if requested) \$2.50 per sample**

Volume discounts may be applicable. Preparation charges are additional.

Price \$26.00 \$33.00 \$30.00 \$26.00 \$33.00

# Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Services - Plotting & Interpretation

Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> anomaly patterns often do not fit conventional geochemical exploration concepts. New customers often need assistance in the techniques of selective extraction data interpretation. Also, we have developed specialized data plotting and contouring techniques that highlight subtle geological features in the subsurface. Public workshops are offered several times each year in different parts of the world. Also, classes can be presented on request in company offices. Consulting and data plotting services are also available to customers. Please contact us for a list of Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Certified consultants and service providers we believe can provide the required interpretation. Interpretations, reports and plotting services are available at the following rates.

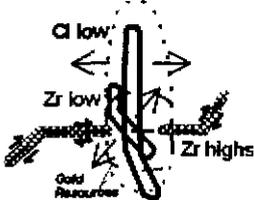
Field work	daily plus expenses	depends on personnel and location
Interpretations	hourly	\$120.00
Computer time to construct plots	hourly	\$80.00
Large clear film or mylar colour plots	max dimension 24-36"	\$30.00
Small clear film or mylar colour plots	max dimension 12-23"	\$20.00
Large paper colour plots	max dimension 24-26"	\$23.00
Small paper plots	max dimension 12-23"	\$15.00
Page-size clear film or mylar plots	max dimension 11"	\$12.50
Page-size paper plots	max dimension 11"	\$4.00
Very large plots	max dimension 36"	by quote

## Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and other Selective Extraction Turnkey Services

Many mineral exploration companies prefer to have the selective extraction surveys conducted by our Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> Certified staff. Actlabs offers services ranging from project design and sample collection to presentation of interpretive maps and final exploration reports. Our experienced geologists and geochemists interpret Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> data from soil surveys conducted over a wide variety of base metals, precious metals, and diamond deposits throughout the world. We have a continuing commitment to improving our understanding of Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> signatures and the development and improvement of geochemical models that guide interpretation. Case studies and orientation surveys conducted by our staff foster our knowledge about these geochemical systems. Based on this experience, we select appropriate data treatments in order to resolve subtle features within data sets. In addition to mapping mineralized bodies and altered zones in the subsurface, chemical distributions recognized with the Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> technique can indicate the orientations of dipping or plunging mineral bodies. Geochemical mapping of structures and buried lithologies also can be quite effective when the right processing techniques are applied to Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> data.



First derivative of rubidium data along an important structural direction. By focusing on changes in slope, this technique resolves an oxidation halo around the surface projection of a gold deposit in Nevada.



Structural interpretation of a buried gold deposit based on linear features recognized in Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> data.



Summary map showing nested oxidation halos ringing surface projection of epithermal silver veins. Summed values of normalized Br, I, As, Mo, W, and Sb are plotted. The contoured and imaged data are truncated at the mean plus one standard deviation so that the patterns in the lower and middle portions of the data are more apparent. Values above the mean plus one standard deviation are indicated by classed solid symbols. The blue dashed line represents an interpreted fault in the subsurface that appears to offset or truncate the mineral body.

### Enzyme Leach<sup>SM</sup> and TerraSol<sup>SM</sup> Turnkey Services

SURVEY DESIGN

SAMPLE COLLECTION

ENZYME LEACH<sup>SM</sup>  
and TERRASOL<sup>SM</sup>  
ANALYSIS

PLOTTING OF DATA

INTERPRETIVE MAPS

FINAL EXPLORATION  
REPORTS









Enzyme Leach Job #: 22897 Report#: 22673

Customer: Ragnar Bruaset

Customer's Job #: RB 01-272

Trace element values are in parts per billion. Negative values equal NOT DETECTED at that lower limit. Elements arranged by suite and by atomic mass. Values > 999999 are greater than the working range of the instrument. S.Q. = That element is determined SEMIQUANTITATIVELY.

Enhanced Package:

Sample ID:

RB 01-286S  
RB 01-287S  
RB 01-288S  
RB 01-289S  
RB 01-290S  
RB 01-291S  
RB 01-292S  
RB 01-293S  
RB 01-294S  
RB 01-295S  
RB 01-296S  
RB 01-297S  
RB 01-298S  
RB 01-299S  
RB 01-300S  
RB 01-301S  
RB 01-302S  
RB 01-303S  
RB 01-304S  
RB 01-305S  
RB 01-306S  
RB 01-307S  
RB 01-308S  
RB 01-309S  
RB 01-310S  
RB 01-311S  
RB 01-312S  
RB 01-313S  
RB 01-314S  
RB 01-315S  
RB 01-316S

Oxidation Suite:

Table with columns: S, Q, C, Br, I, V, As, Se, Mo, Sb, Te, W, Re, Au, S, Q, Hg, Tl, U. Rows correspond to sample IDs from RB 01-286S to RB 01-316S.

Base Metals:

Table with columns: Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb. Rows correspond to sample IDs from RB 01-286S to RB 01-316S.

Certified By

*D. D'Anna*

D. D'Anna, Dipl. T.  
ICPMS Technical Manager, Activation Laboratories Ltd

Date Received: Aug-17-01

Date Reported: Sep6-01

This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the laboratory. Unless otherwise instructed, samples will be disposed of 90 days from the date of this report.





















17-Aug-01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
10041 Dallas Drive  
KAMLOOPS, B.C.  
V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2001-246

RAGNAR BRUASET  
5851 Halifax Street  
BURNABY, BC  
V5B 2P4

Phone: 250-573-5700  
Fax : 250-573-4557

ATTENTION: RAGNAR BRUASET

No. of samples received: 2  
Sample type: Rock  
Project #: None Given  
Shipment #: None Given  
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Sample		Analytical Elements																											
		Weight (g)	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RB 2001-400R	4801	25	<0.2	0.54	5	45	<5	5.98	<1	21	29	210	5.05	<10	2.72	945	<1	0.03	11	1640	<2	<5	<20	409	<0.01	<10	91	<10	<1	32
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1 at 2001 GRID POINT: L21W 4+565  
2 at " " " L15W 25+165

QC DATA:

Resplit:																														
1	RB 2001-400R	25	<0.2	0.55	15	40	<5	5.83	<1	21	38	213	4.99	<10	2.66	929	2	0.03	13	1640	2	<5	60	394	<0.01	<10	90	<10	<1	32
Repeat:																														
1	RB 2001-400R	-	<0.2	0.53	15	40	<5	5.90	<1	21	29	213	5.02	<10	2.69	937	<1	0.03	11	1610	<2	<5	60	399	<0.01	<10	90	<10	<1	32
Standard:																														
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FP/kk  
df/239  
XLS/01  
Fax: 804-294-3588

  
ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.  
B.C. Certified Assayer